

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • DECEMBER 1965

**THE
STRANGE
STORY
OF
INDIA & PAKISTAN**

**HOW THE OLD INDIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE
USED FREEDOM TO SORT ITSELF INTO
TWO STRANGE, QUARRELING NEIGHBORS.**

by GERALD L. STEIBEL

MAN'S CONQUEST OF BLINDNESS by Edward Jablonski

OUR FIRST GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT by Tom Mahoney

If you can give a better bourbon...give it!



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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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THE FOUR O'S

WHEN Ed Jablonski was writing his fascinating history of blindness and what's been done about it since 600 B.C. (Man's Conquest of Blindness, page 18) we ran into a problem that many people seem to share, to the disgust of eye doctors. Namely: What's the difference between an *oculist*, an *optometrist*, an *optician* and an *ophthalmologist*? Now we know. An *ophthalmologist* is a physician. He can practice medicine on the eye. An *oculist* is the same thing. An *optometrist* can measure you for lenses and prescribe them (so can the first two) but he doesn't practice medicine. An *optician* is a lens grinder. Now you know.

OUR OWN VIETNAM DEMONSTRATION

AFTER the mid-October wave of the new demonstrations against our policy in Vietnam, our phone rang and rang and rang. Everyone wanted to know: "What are you doing to answer these disgraceful people?" They said: "The demonstrators get the headlines, and so the whole world, and our men in Vietnam, will think that they represent America. We have to do something to show how most people think. What should we do?"

The beauty of National Commander Eldon James' proposal in this issue is that millions of us can help the people of South Vietnam and answer the demonstrators at the same time. For as little as a dollar you can be counted among the peo-

EDITOR'S CORNER

ple whom The American Legion will eventually report as contributors for the relief of the South Vietnamese. What better banner to fly in *our own demonstration* than a dollar or more out of millions of different pockets as America's true expression of sentiment?

The American Legion will scrupulously report the number of people who march in *this parade*. If you want to be counted in the line of march write a check now, for a dollar or more, to "American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund." Send it to "Vietnam Relief, American Legion National Headquarters, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 46206, Indiana." How big a parade do you want the world to see? Only you can make it a big turnout or a pathetic one. For more details, see "There's a Job for All of Us in Vietnam," page 6. R.B.P.

MEET THE DRAFT

SINCE the draft laws and regulations change from time to time, we thought that, in view of the furor over draft card burnings, you might appreciate being brought up to date with the basic draft requirements and classifications as they

are today. Here's an outline of them. They flow from the Universal Military Service and Training Act of 1948, as amended:

Young men must register with local Selective Service (Draft) Boards within five days of reaching age 18. After registration they are classified by their local boards.

The law states that registrants *must* carry registration certificates and classification cards with them *at all times*, regardless of prior military service or age *if born after August 30, 1922*. However, a registrant is presently *liable for military service*, dependent upon his draft status, *only up to age 35*.

Registrants must:

1. Keep their local board informed of their mailing address.
2. Immediately report all changes in status (such as: marital status, births of children, school enrolment, health, etc.) to their local boards in writing in order to receive proper consideration.
3. Not alter or destroy their draft cards. Burning the card, for instance, can bring a fine up to \$10,000 and/or five years imprisonment.

Individual questions should be asked directly of one's local draft board.

Here are the various Selective Service Classifications in use today:

I-A: Available for military service.

I-A-O: Conscientious objector available for noncombatant military service only.

I-C: Member of the Armed Forces of the U.S., the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Public Health Service.

I-D: Qualified member of reserve component, or student taking military training, including ROTC and accepted aviation cadet applicant.

I-O: Conscientious objector *available* for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

I-S: Student deferred by law until graduation from high school or attainment of age 20, or until end of his academic year at a college or university. (Differs from II-S in being for a limited time only.)

I-W: Conscientious objector *performing* civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, or who has *completed* such work.

I-Y: Registrant qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency.

II-A: Occupational deferment (other than agricultural and student).

II-C: Agricultural deferment.

II-S: Student deferment, based on expectation of continuing study.

III-A: Extreme hardship deferment, or registrant with a child or children.

IV-A: Registrant with sufficient prior active service or who is a sole surviving son.

IV-B: Official deferred by law.

IV-C: Alien not currently liable for military service.

IV-D: Minister of religion or divinity student.

IV-F: Registrant not qualified for any military service.

V-A: Registrant over the age of liability for military service.

J.A.

"There's nothing to life but good living"

Folks, enjoy the extra smoothness
of my extra age
Kentucky Bourbon!

J.W. Dant
SINCE 1836

...and the extra age
doesn't cost one extra cent!

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Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey
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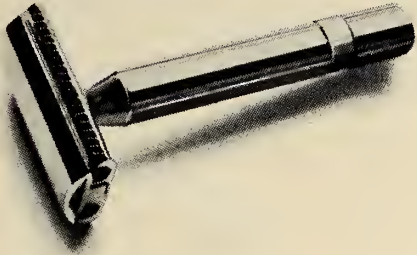
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America's No. 1 Selling
Bonded Bourbon!

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100 PROOF

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Where did the new Norelco Speedshaver ever get the idea that it could match shaves with a blade?



It's all in our head.



**(WHICH IS NOW MORE THAN 18% THINNER
FOR 18% CLOSER SHAVES)**

The new Norelco Speedshaver® gives the close electric shave—so incredibly close that we dare to match shaves with a blade. And yet the Norelco shave is still the *comfort* shave. Because Norelco rotary blades gently stroke off whiskers. Never grab or pull. Never cut or nick. Norelco "Floating Heads" glide smoothly over every contour of your face.

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Great first shaver. The new Norelco 'Flip-Top' Speedshaver. World's largest-selling shaver model. Popular price. Now in bright maroon. Rotary blades. Flip-top cleaning. On/off switch.



Perfect second shaver. At a new low price. The Norelco Cordless. Shaves anywhere. Works on ordinary penlight batteries. Rotary blades. Handsome drawstring pouch.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

SCHOLARS BERATE "TEACH-INS"

SIR: It was a pleasure to read a public statement on Oct. 21 signed by twenty leading scholars, all of them specialists in Southeast Asian affairs, setting forth ten reasons why our policy in Vietnam is right, and saying what is wrong about the participation of American college faculty members in demonstrations and "teach-ins" against our Vietnam policy.

They note that not only are the "teach-in" leaders a very small segment of the nation's university faculties, but that most of the "teach-in" professors are specialists in other fields and aren't qualified to teach in the field of Asian affairs, while few of them are even specialists in the broader fields of "government and international relations."

They find the "teach-in" professors to be "guilty of unacademic behavior" and they find their representations of the facts and issues in Vietnam as presented to students and the public to be "the epitome of bias."

They find the manner in which the "teach-ins" have been conducted to be "a discredit to those who call themselves scholars." They wonder why the "teach-in" professors have learned nothing since 1919 about how to deal with "totalitarianism on the march" as it is in North Vietnam, and among the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

They correctly liken the Viet Cong campaign to "the atrocities of the Axis powers in World War II" and wonder why any American teachers today should be seeking new "Munichs" and urging youngsters to capitulate to totalitarians.

Certainly broad recognition should be given to these scholars who are qualified to comment on Asian affairs, and who are academically honest.

They signed themselves: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel, *Michigan State University*; Dr. Frank N. Trager, *New York University*; Prof. P. J. Honey, *University of London*; Rev. F. J. Corley, S. J., *St. Louis University*; Dr. Chester L. Hunt, *Western Michigan University*; Prof. Ralph L. Turner, *Michigan State University*; Dr. Lucian Pye, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*; Dr. David A. Wilson, *University of California*; Dr. George E. Taylor, *University of Washington*; Prof. William B. Dunn, *University of the State of New York*; Dr. John T. Dorsey, *Vanderbilt University*; Prof. J. D. Montgomery, *Harvard University*; Dr. I. M.

Sacks, *Brandeis University*; Dr. Charles A. Joiner, *Temple University*; Dr. R. H. Smuckler, *Michigan State University*; William P. Maddox, *New York City*; Dr. Amrom H. Katz, *The Rand Corporation*; Dr. Charles Wolf, Jr., *The Rand Corporation*; George K. Tanham, *The Rand Corporation*; and William Henderson, *Socony Mobil Oil Company*.

PETER DUFFIELD BOLTER
New York, N.Y.

THE VIET CONG TERROR

SIR: I agree with your article, "The Systematic Terror of the Viet Cong" (November). This is one of the most poorly reported situations of our time, and I think your magazine is performing a real public service in bringing the facts together.

SEN. THOMAS J. DODD (Conn.)
Washington, D.C.

F.D.R. AND THE SOVIET UNION

SIR: Louis Lochner's "When F.D.R. Recognized the Soviet Union," in the October issue, is the most factual, best composed and most thorough exposure of the worst diplomatic faux pas ever made in American foreign policy. Mr. Lochner's story also contains a timely and potent warning to those in high places who still do not seem to recognize the dangers of international communism. The story should be reprinted in all metropolitan newspapers.

LEONARD J. GANS
Chillicothe, Ohio

SIR: Mr. Lochner's article should have been captioned "a day in infamy."

A. L. TRAMEL
Raleigh, Miss.

TRAVEL SERIES APPRECIATED

SIR: Thank you very much for the serialized historical travel pieces. I have lost my sight, so, of course, I am not a motorist, but I appreciate just the same these monthly articles. By the way, I read the Braille edition of your magazine.

CLARK W. NOBLE
Pittsfield, Mass.

EDISON'S WEST ORANGE HOME

SIR: I read the article in your September issue on Thomas A. Edison ("The Man Who Invented Almost Everything") and enjoyed it very much, but how is it the author did not mention West Orange, N.J., as Edison's home for 50 years or more? The Edison factory and also his home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, have been landmarks and are to this day. Charles Edison's home is still in the Park, and his father's has been made a National Monument. The original "Black Maria," where he made his first movie, is right on Main St., in front of the factory, and the laboratories are

visited by busloads of children and adults every day. When my husband was mayor, the movie, "Edison, The Man," was given its premiere here, and for a whole week there were festivities, parades, parties at the Edison home and a grand ball as the climax. When Edison died, here in West Orange, his body lay in state in the factory building, and we had the honor of giving our personal flag to drape on his coffin (as my husband was a member of the local American Legion Post). Edison's son, Theodore, also still lives here and has a building of his own across the road from the factory. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison lived here until her death.

MRS. DOROTHY D. DEGNAN
West Orange, N.J.

SAILORS REQUEST BOOKS

SIR: I am writing on behalf of the crew aboard the U.S.S. *Uhlmann*, DD-687. Presently, we are on operations in the western Pacific and have been for several months. While at sea one of our biggest forms of entertainment is books, and I would like to have books sent to the ship. I know the men would greatly appreciate paperbacks or any others that may be sent. Myself and the crew will say a hearty thank you for any help you may render on our behalf.

RICHARD E. OSMOND, Librarian
U.S.S. *Uhlmann*, DD-687
c/o FPO
San Francisco, Calif. 96601

OTHER POSTS PLEASE COPY

SIR: For quite a while now members of my Post, Piedmont 514, have been bringing me their old copies of The American Legion Magazine for distribution where we believe they will get into the hands of member dropouts, potential new members and other citizens. By so doing, we believe this might encourage eligible veterans to join The American Legion and also enlist support of the Legion by others. We place the magazines in fire houses, police stations, doctors' offices, dental offices, any place we feel they will do the most good. Other posts around the country might consider carrying forth this worthwhile effort.

JIM PEARSON, SR.
Oakland, Calif.

POST SEEKS RETURN OF PLAQUE

SIR: Officials of the Charles E. Sherman, Jr., Post of The American Legion at Boothbay Harbor are greatly concerned over the loss, apparently through vandalism or souvenir hunting, of a bronze plaque which had been placed on Sherman Street in town when the street was so named in Sherman's honor. He was Boothbay Harbor's first World War 1 serviceman to give his life for his country. The members feel that there may be the possibility of recovering the plaque if the person or persons who removed it were made aware of its sentimental significance to the Post and the community.

NEWBERT PIERCE, Cmdr.
Boothbay Harbor, Maine



The hanging of 21-year-old Nathan Hale by the English as a colonial spy, Sept. 22, 1776.

THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT-1776

To Nathan Hale, a Connecticut schoolteacher, is credited the remark (on being hanged as a spy by the British in New York) "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Hale, a Yale graduate and a prodigious athlete, taught school in East Haddam and New London, Conn. At the outbreak of the American Revolution he became lieutenant in the Continental Army. His daring exploits, such as cutting loose a British supply sloop under the guns of a man-of-war, earned him a captaincy in Knowlton's Rangers. When Gen. Washington desperately needed information on British strength in New York, Hale volunteered to cross the lines as a civilian. He nearly made it back when he was captured on Sept. 21, 1776. The next day he was hanged without trial, aged 21. The frame-of-mind revealed in two calm letters he wrote shortly before his execution are consistent with legend that his last words voiced his regret at having only one life to lose for his country. Hale's execution took place about where the Yale Club now stands, at Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., New York City, near Grand Central Station. Plaque on the Yale Club (photo, right) notes the event.



N.Y. City site of Hale's execution as it is today.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

There's a Job for All of Us in Vietnam

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

ONE OF THE SLOGANS circulated by the organized demonstrators *against* American policy in Vietnam in mid-October was: "*End the slaughter of women and children in Vietnam!*" No better slogan could be used in *support* of our policy. Last month, in this magazine, Mr. and Mrs. David Heller told the revolting story of the slaughter of South Vietnamese civilians by the Viet Cong for seven incredible years before our troops took a direct hand in the action. Enough photographs of brutally murdered men, women and children to turn your stomach documented their story.

Yes, let's end the slaughter of women and children, and men too, in Vietnam. Let's end the torture and kidnapping of schoolchildren and teachers, and village mayors. Let's end the forced conscription of young Vietnamese boys into the Viet Cong. Let's stop the destruction of schools, hospitals, churches, pagodas, farms, factories and dams. Let's stop the throwing of bombs and grenades into restaurants and private homes, and the indiscriminate maiming of anyone who happens to be in them.

The *military defeat* of the Viet Cong can do it. The eight-year record of the Viet Cong makes it clear that *nothing else* will.

That's a job for the military.

But let us not just stop by "ending the slaughter."

THERE'S A JOB in Vietnam for every American citizen who has compassion. The South Vietnamese have suffered devastation beyond the power of comfortable Americans at home to imagine. Victory tomorrow would leave them in a condition from which many a civilization could never recover without help.

But we can help the South Vietnamese heal their terrible wounds—you and I—if we will. To date our *servicemen* have done more to heal the wounds than have *we at home*. The Marines in Vietnam have a slogan: "Let's not destroy our way across Vietnam; let's build our way across Vietnam." In a period of 14 days recently, in a newly liberated area where they were welcomed by 90% of the villagers, the Marines handled 17,000 civilian medical cases; they gave protection to 1,205 rice harvesters, enabling them to move 36,000 pounds of their rice out of paddies enviously eyed by the Viet Cong; they fed civilians 26,000 meals; they moved in enormous quantities of soap, condensed milk, aspirin and first-aid kits. They did their best to provide needed clothing. They helped dig wells and reopen schools, churches and hospitals. They persuaded brave hamlet leaders to hold village offices again—in spite of Viet Cong promises of assassination.

IN VIETNAM a few weeks ago I saw Airmen, Army foot soldiers and Special Forces groups, and Navy Seabees doing the same work. I saw the biggest job of "building instead of

destroying" being done by civilians of the State Department's A.I.D. program.

Their task is a challenge to all of us at home. As new areas are liberated in South Vietnam the spiralling demand for basic materials to heal the wounds—things like soap and bandages and condensed milk and clothes and school materials—will far exceed what all official agencies can supply. The people in the liberated villages are in an entirely disorganized state. The murder of their leaders and their professional people, the destruction of their institutions and the kidnapping of their young has seen to that. There is really no stable government. If the people remain disorganized, without food, security, clothing and medicine, then, even if we win, South Vietnam will slip right back into chaos again.

The Legion's Executive Committee, on Oct. 6, authorized the National Commander, to "initiate such program of assistance as he may deem necessary to our total effort in South Vietnam . . ." As a result we are ready to pitch in.

It would not do to send supplies themselves from hundreds of points in the United States. What is needed is money, freely given and properly channeled. The details of the Legion's program are being worked out, but there is no reason for Posts and members of the Legion and others to wait for the details.

WE ARE READY now to receive gifts, payable to "**American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund,**" sent to **American Legion National Hq., PO Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

The details that we have to work out involve the parceling of the Legion's contributions to various agencies according to their changing needs in Vietnam. CARE, for instance, has recently been supplying materials to the limit of its estimate of what it can pay for, and has been spending first and hoping for the money later. How much is needed? All that concerned Americans can possibly provide. So I am asking Legionnaires, and Posts, and all interested Americans to give to our fund now. Every cent will go directly to official agencies supporting civic action programs in hamlets and villages in Vietnam. None will be used for fund-raising expenses by the Legion.

Quite apart from the terrible need in Vietnam, here is a *constructive* way to answer the demonstrators against our Vietnam policy. Our men fighting there were shocked to hear that thousands demonstrated here in October against their work. How wonderful for their morale if we could tell them and the world that *a million* reached into their pockets to support their work in Vietnam!

President Johnson has said, "after the long, brutal journey through the dark tunnel of conflict there [must] break the light of a happier day" for the South Vietnamese. Our servicemen are helping them even as they fight the Viet Cong. Will you?

MANAGING THE GREAT SOCIETY.

THE NEXT TAX CUT.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR FARMS, CITIES.

DATELINE WASHINGTON



For the next year, at least, the U.S. public can expect more economic management from its Government.

President Johnson knows that his Great Society itself, and public support of it, depend upon economic prosperity.

A prime target of the Great Society is full employment. Achievement of this goal will call for even higher levels of economic prosperity than we have today, but the President's key economic advisers think the trick can be turned through federal fiscal management.

Government high finance and deep economics are a never-never land for Americans at large. The fact is, however, that some of the European countries and Japan have tried economic management at the top with seemingly healthy results. President Johnson is himself encouraged by the spurt in business and federal revenues from his recent cuts in taxes and other fiscal maneuvers.

Following a lengthy study, Treasury Department experts have found that, as against 15 years ago, the poor families of the United States today are paying a higher proportion of their income in income taxes.

In 1950, the average family income was \$2,200, today it is \$4,000. However, the proportion of income which the poor family must pay for taxes--the family earning half the national average, or \$2,000--is up by 4%.

On the other hand, the family earning double the national average, or \$8,000, pays the same proportion of its income for taxes that it did in 1950.

Higher income families--those earning over \$8,000--either pay the same proportion they paid 15 years ago or are paying substantially less today.

As a result, the next tax reduction planned by the Administration will be aimed at alleviating the tax burden of the lower income families that, in the words of the President, live in the shadow of poverty.

Rural Americans, says the Department of Agriculture, lag two years behind city dwellers in educational achievement. Farm children get a third less medical attention than urban kids. A fourth of rural housing needs replacement or major repairs. A fifth of farm homes lack running water. Fifteen thousand rural communities have no central water system. The farm family on the average earns \$1,000 less than the urban family. That's the situation today.

By 1975, in the wake of U.S. programs, predicts Agriculture Sec'y Orville L. Freeman, most of these rural deficiencies will be eliminated. In addition, all Americans will be better fed and clothed by our super-productive farm economy. Our young people will be bigger, stronger, healthier, and all Americans will live longer.

"All of the economic, scientific and technological information we feed into computers comes back in a message that tells us we have the resources and skills to attain these objectives," says Mr. Freeman.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

NEW RESPECT FOR U.S.

"I think Red China once considered the U.S. a paper tiger. But the fact that the U.S. has shown power, has made them think twice." **Madame Chiang Kai-shek.**

RULE OF LAW

"The only provable harness for the peaceful containment of power yet developed by the mind of man is the rule of law." **U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren.**

AMERICAN INFLUENCE

"... It is high time for us Americans to measure ourselves and to assess our power and influence in the world as it is today--not in the world of yesterday." **Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.)**

U. S. SEA POWER

"No nation can long strive to be competitively first on the moon and accept with complacency its position as competitively last on the seas. And yet that's where we are today." **U.S. Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson.**

PROTECTING CONSUMERS

"... Consumer protection should not be carried on solely or even primarily by government, big or little ... Consumer protection is everybody's business..." **Mrs. Esther Peterson, President's Special Ass't for Consumer Affairs.**

SPACE COMMUNICATIONS

"We communicate with orbiting astronauts in space almost as readily as with an associate in an adjoining office." **David Sarnoff, RCA board chairman.**

IMPROVING LIFE

"Conservation today ... is not a constricted doctrine of preservation for preservation's sake alone, but rather ... a set of practices applied to the wise use of our natural resources to improve the quality of human life." **Ass't Sec'y of Interior J. Cordell Moore.**



Pakistan Army shows off an Indian Centurion tank, captured in Kashmir last Sept. 23.



Indian troops hunting Pakistani raiders.

The STRANGE STORY of INDIA and PAKISTAN

Today's rivalry traces back to old Hindu-Moslem quarrels
in the days of British India. Here's the story in one piece.

By **GERALD L. STEIBEL**

WHEN THE WORLD learned last September 1 that an undeclared war raged between India and Pakistan, with a place called Kashmir as the bone of contention, it wasn't the first time. They'd shed blood over Kashmir back in 1947-48.

When Red China then made nasty gestures to India (once considered as "neutral on the communist side") it wasn't the first time either. They had tangled in border battles in 1962.

When India charged that Pakistan

(long a strong ally of the West) was in cahoots with the communists against her, that was a fairly new wrinkle.

When, before last September ended, the UN arranged a 1965 cease-fire between India and Pakistan (another one had been arranged back in 1947), the sighs of relief around the world weren't very loud. Both sides made it plain that the quarrel over Kashmir was by no means ended. A group of 87 Indian legislators even petitioned their Government to make its own nuclear weapons, and the events on the India-China border, and in Kashmir, rumbled on.

Though the United States has a \$10 billion stake in the two antagonists, and the security of both of them is vital to U.S. interests, the confused plot of the India-Pakistan melodrama can hardly be clear to most Americans, and the real roots of the problem don't readily reveal themselves in the day-to-day headlines.

The story goes back a long time. One of its roots is as old as the shape of the earth—geography. Another lies in the religious, racial and cultural differences among the people of India, and in the contentions that arose among them early in this century when they first began to



Jammu and Kashmir in fighting this year.



India and Red China were once pals. Now these French tanks guard India's Chinese border.

anticipate independence from the British Empire. The question asked was: "When we get independence, who among us will rule India?" But that question—and all the friction that it implies—was compromised by another: "What is the best face we can put on in the meantime to make sure that we get our independence?"

By the mid-1920's, even though Pakistan didn't exist, the India-Pakistan plot was well stirred. The problems for the future were assured, even without the

added complication of a Chinese communist power next door. Colonial India in the 1920's already had sharply divided itself into two major contending groups—Hindus and Moslems. But they were postponing many of their potential collisions in order to show a common front for independence. Not until independence came in 1947 was Pakistan created. It was carved out of colonial India to make one nation for Hindus (India) and another for Moslems (Pakistan). Pakistan was weirdly created in

two pieces 1,000 miles apart—West Pakistan and East Pakistan. To sort out the people, an interchange relocating 13 million humans took place in the late 1940's.

But to tell the whole tale, let's begin at some sort of beginning.

Covering 2 million square miles, the Indian land mass has distances so vast it is often called a "subcontinent": 2,000 miles from Iran on the west to Burma on the east, again 2,000 miles from the northernmost point in Kashmir to the southern pivot on the Indian Ocean. In

KEYSTONE PRESS

WIDE WORLD



Internal violence and mob action between Hindus and Moslems have had little letup since India and Pakistan separated



in 1947. At left is a scene from the bloody rioting in New Delhi in 1947. At right, a day of violence in Bombay in 1955.



When India and Pakistan separated in 1947, 13 million people were transferred both ways. At left are Hindus moving out of



Pakistan on road from Lahore. At right, refugees of 1947 awaiting resettlement after having completed uprooting themselves.

CONTINUED

The STRANGE STORY of INDIA and PAKISTAN

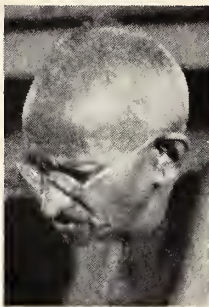
WIDE WORLD

LIFE, SERVICE OF INDIA

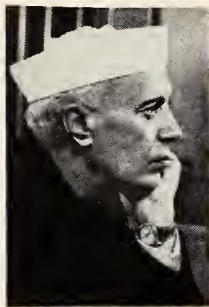
WIDE WORLD

GOV'T OF INDIA

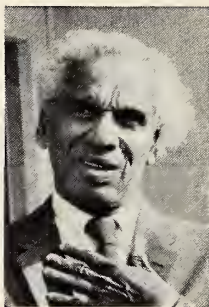
GOV'T OF PAKISTAN



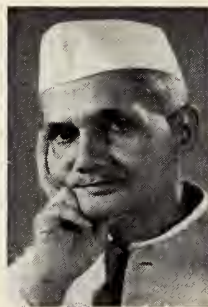
Gandhi



Nehru



Menon



Shastri



Pakistan's President Ayub Khan poses in front of photo of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who welded the Moslem League.

Key men of modern India: Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu leader of independence movement; Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister; V. K. Krishna Menon, influenced Nehru's softness to Reds and neutralism; Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister today.

between is every climate known to man, from deep cold to tropical heat, searing drought to heavy rain.

Geography brought in the Western traders 400 years ago because their sea routes crossing the Indian Ocean from Suez and the African cape to the East Indies, China and Japan passed along the southern Indian shores. Politics made India a much-fought-over prize between the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British. Geography and politics still make it a prize in this last half of the 20th century, but for different reasons. Now it is India's northern borders, with their proximity to communist Russia and communist China, that are most important—200 miles of them fronting on the Chinese province of Sinkiang, where Soviet Russia has long had ambitions of taking over. Another 1,000 miles divide India from Tibet, which Red Chinese troops invaded and occupied in 1954.

The contested province of Kashmir lies at the mountain crossroads where

India, Pakistan, Russia and China all meet. A little jewel of a province, it could hardly be worse situated for its own tranquility. It is beautiful, well-watered, blessed with a high, healthy climate—and militarily strategic to its ambitious neighbors. Its rugged mountains are invaded from the south by an extension of Pakistan's Punjab plains. Under modern improvements, its once flood-plagued economy and old landowning abuses have given way to increased prosperity for several decades. Rice, corn, vegetables and fruits variously thrive from the southern plains to the mountain valleys and lower slopes, while the area has long been famous for its weaving (kashmir shawls and carpets were once world renowned) and silver work. A province of India under British rule, Kashmir was claimed for Pakistan from the earliest days of the independence movement because the great majority of its people are Moslems.

There are great concentrations of peo-

ple in the India-Pakistan subcontinent. Though the land mass is much less than half the size of the United States, it is jammed with $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many people. There are 450 million Indians alone, one out of every seven people in the world, second in number only to China. The Pakistanis are 100 million, larger by far than any European country except Soviet Russia.

Lines of division run wide and deep within these populations. Ethnically they range from Caucasian whites to Negroes and Mongols. Languages split them even more radically. India has no less than 14 officially "recognized" languages, but the total number of local and regional tongues is estimated at almost 850. Less than half the Indians speak either Hindi or Urdu, the two most common languages. Culturally they run from the Western-educated business and professional men in the big cities to the primitive tribes in the mountains whom even the British failed fully to subdue.



Top map—locates contested province of Kashmir, and illustrates weird make-up of Moslem Pakistan in two parts with 900 miles of Hindu India between. Lower left map—illustrates West Pakistan carved from states from which its name is derived. Lower right map—shows armed division of Kashmir as well as chunk seized by Red China.

But cutting across all these cleavages is the most divisive force of all: the split between Hindus and Moslems. Most Indians (85%) are Hindus. Most Pakistanis (88%) are Moslems. Even the "minorities" still living in each other's country are formidable: 50 million Hindus still under Pakistan, 10 million Moslems still under India. This division is not merely one between religions, but is based on two other antagonisms as well—Hinduism is native to India, while the Moslem religion, Islam, is an "import"; and both groups have ways of life that are very different.

Hinduism is an ancient creed. Its origins are shrouded in the epic folk tales of India, the "Vedas" that were already old five centuries before Christ. It has many gods and preaches "purity of descent" and "purity of religious belief." Most of all, it stresses "Dharma" or duty, and promises a return to a future, better life after death as a reward for living a dutiful life.

In practice, these beliefs formed the underpinning for India's system of "castes." In it, everyone was assigned a category which defined the work he could do, the people he could associate with, marry and so forth. The categories were kept rigidly fixed by birth (purity of descent). About a fifth of the people were outside the castes entirely, the so-called "untouchables." They were the toilers, often the scavengers of a society that had scarce resources but ample humanity to do the necessary backbreaking work.

By contrast, the Moslems had no caste

INDIA TOURIST OFFICE



An idyllic scene on Lake Nagin in Kashmir, the prize for which India and Pakistan struggle.

CONTINUED

The STRANGE STORY of INDIA and PAKISTAN

system. In their religion, all men were equal in the sight of their one god, Allah. They were more often traders and warriors than the Hindus, and fewer in number. Each man had to be depended upon much more, although they too had their few very rich and their many very poor.

UNITED NATIONS



West Pakistan is developing most of Pakistan's industry. Shown here is Iskanderabad, with a cement factory, a sugar factory and a penicillin plant humming in 1963.

UNITED NATIONS

By contrast, too, Islam is "only" about 1,200 years old. It was carried into India by soldiers and merchants in the eighth century and established itself in the areas around India's northeastern and northwestern borders. For 700 years, the Moslems were regarded as an alien minority by India's more populous Hindus.

The common myth is that the two ways of life always lived in constant friction. But that is not so. As long as the Europeans ruled India, both shared a common desire to be rid of them. In the past 200 years, they cooperated in this aim more often than they fought each other. This was especially true over most of the critical period of the last 60 years.

The Hindus began the struggle for a free India with the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. In 1903, the Moslems organized themselves into a Moslem League, but the fight for independence was carried mainly by the Congress, which stood for a single, free India. During WWI both organizations got the leaders who were destined to take them to freedom.

The Hindus were led by Mohandas K. Gandhi, an able, British-educated lawyer whom his followers called the "Mahatma," or "Great Souled." Gandhi was adamantly opposed not only to the British, but to all things Western. "One effort is required," he said, "and that is to drive out Western civilization. All else

will follow." He went so far as to advocate that every Indian spin his own cloth on his own hand loom in a revolt against Western industries.

Gandhi was also the first modern practitioner of "nonviolence." After becoming the most powerful voice in the Con-

gress during WWI, he took his adherents again and again into the streets in massive sit-down strikes to compel the British to get out. This, he felt, was the only way in keeping with India's traditions of passivity.

At about the same time, the Moslems also came forth with a new leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Like Gandhi, Jinnah was a lawyer trained in England. He left his practice in Bombay and, in 1916,

became president of the Moslem League, just before Gandhi's first wave of passive resistance in 1919-1922. Jinnah disapproved these tactics, favoring a more active and forceful campaign, but, throughout the 1920's and most of the 1930's, he continued to collaborate with Gandhi and the Congress, to the disgruntlement of his own extremists.

The breaking point came after Gandhi's pressures had forced the British to promise self-rule in 1929 and again in 1935. In 1937, provincial elections were held which the Congress won in six out of the 11 main districts. A tough-minded faction led by Sardar Patel, Gandhi's chief "machine boss," pushed through a resolution declaring that only the Congress could speak for India as a whole. Jinnah reacted by splitting with the Congress completely and reorganizing the Moslem League as an effective opposition party.

Now the name "Pakistan" became the rallying cry for Moslems insisting on a nationhood of their own. It had been invented in 1933 out of the initials of the five provinces they regarded as their own—Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sind, and



East Pakistan has a typical tropical rice economy, and grows rough fibers (jute) for burlap, coarse twine, wrapping paper. This is a drainage project at Kushtia.

(the last syllable) Baluchistan. Whatever hope of a peaceful outcome there had been had all but vanished.

A three-cornered race immediately began between the Hindus, the Moslems and the British to determine whether independence would mean a single nation or two nations. Gandhi put heavy pressure on the British to make an independence grant to a single India led by

(Continued on page 49)

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Our First Great

The tradition of top-flight American war reporting was initiated by George Wilkins Kendall in our war with Mexico, 1846-48.

By TOM MAHONEY

ONE OF THE MOST enduringly glamorous figures is the war correspondent who shares the hazards of fighting men to report their battles. The names of Ernie Pyle, Raymond Clapper, Webb Miller and a score of others killed in that role during World War 2 and the years since are mourned on a wall of the Overseas Press Club in New York. In World War 1, Floyd Gibbons survived a torpedoing and took a machinegun bullet in the eye at Belleau Wood. Richard Harding Davis was a national figure earlier.

If you visit the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, you can find an inscription: "The First and Greatest of War Correspondents." This marks the grave of Sir William Howard Russell whose dispatches to *The Times* of London revealing the bungling of the Crimean War toppled a British Cabinet.

But, while the British may think him the greatest, Sir William was not the first war correspondent. Without delving into other claims, he must yield precedence to an enterprising American named George Wilkins Kendall.

Eight years before Sir William went to the Crimea, Kendall reported our Mexican War and achieved about every triumph possible for a correspondent. He was our first great war correspondent.

A bullet struck Kendall in the knee as he accompanied his friend, Gen. W. J. Worth, in the storming of Chapultepec fortress at Mexico City on the last day of fighting in September 1847. Lying on a cot with his knee bandaged, Kendall next day reported the end of the war in 1,200 words for the *New Orleans Picayune*. Even after 11 decades, with their vaster wars, the pulse is still quickened by his dispatch:

CITY OF MEXICO

Sept. 14—Another victory, glorious in its results and which has thrown additional luster upon the American arms, has been achieved today by the army under General Scott—the proud capital of Mexico has fallen into the power of a mere handful of men compared with the immense odds arrayed against them, and Santa Anna, instead of shedding his blood as he had promised, is wandering with the remnant of his army no one knows whither.

The apparently impregnable works on Chapultepec, after a desperate struggle, were triumphantly carried; Generals Bravo and Mousterde, besides a host of officers of different grades, taken prisoners; over 1000 non-commissioned officers and privates, all their cannon and ammunition, are in our hands. . . .

General Quitman, supported by General Smith's brigade,



George Wilkins Kendall.

took the road by the Chapultepec aqueduct toward the Belen gate and the Ciudadela; General Worth, supported by General Cadwalder's brigade, advanced by San Cosme aqueduct. . . .

At a little after midnight Major Palacios, accompanied by . . . members of the municipal council of the city, arrived at General Worth's headquarters, and in great trepidation informed him that Santa Anna and his grand army had fled, and that they wished to surrender the capital. . . .

At seven o'clock this morning General Scott, with his staff, rode in and took quarters in the national palace, on the top of which the Stars and Stripes was already flying. . . .

Kendall handed his dispatch, along with lists of dead and wounded, not to a government courier but to his own dispatch rider, "Mr. Kendall's express," as the Army called the arrangement. Relays of horses and riders rushed it to Veracruz and a steamer took it to New Orleans in time for the *Picayune* to publish it signed "G.W.K." under large
(Turn to next page)

"War News from Mexico," showing readers' reactions to Kendall's reports, painted around 1847 by Richard Caton Woodville, Sr.

War Correspondent

COURTESY NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN





Kendall's reporting of the storming of Chapultepec is the outstanding account of that action. He was wounded in the battle.

CONTINUED

Our First Great War Correspondent

headlines on October 14, 1847. Another steamer took copies of this issue of the *Picayune* to Mobile and a stage line via Montgomery, Charleston, Richmond and Washington bore them to the *Baltimore Sun* and other newspapers of the north and east with which the *Picayune* exchanged news. At Washington, the dispatch moved over the three-year-old telegraph line to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

While Kendall was often ahead with important news, official dispatches and some letters to other newspapers reached New Orleans by the same steamer as his account of the capture of Mexico City. But his was the most complete, the best written and the one that first gave the news of victory to most of the country. It is included in many histories and also in "A Treasury of Great Reporting." Prof. John Hohenberg of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism lauded it recently in a book on great foreign correspondents.

Kendall had 38 adventurous years behind him and many ahead when he wrote it. He was born, the eldest of five children, on August 22, 1809, in Mont Vernon, a tiny village three miles northwest of Amherst, N.H. His father was a poor storekeeper at Mont Vernon and several other places,

including Montreal. When 7, George was sent back from Montreal to the farm of his maternal grandfather, Deacon Samuel Wilkins of Amherst, for schooling, and did not see his parents for many years.

Wilkins, who had lost two sons in the Revolution, treated the boy well, encouraged his reading and imparted to him his own patriotic ideals. George was grateful and always included "Wilkins" when he signed his name. Deacon Wilkins was disappointed, however, when at 17, George decided to become a printer. He started his apprenticeship in a local shop and continued it in Boston and then across the country.

Working usually in print shops, but sometimes as a harvest hand and once as an actor, George followed the Erie Canal west through New York. In 1828, he worked in Sandusky, Columbus and several other Ohio cities. He continued west, traveling through Indiana and Illinois, and then worked south by way of Iowa, Missouri and Tennessee to New Orleans. He next worked in Mobile, Ala., Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S.C.

When he was 21, and by now a self-reliant young man and competent typesetter, he visited his parents, who

were then running a boarding house for university students in Burlington, Vt. He was soon off again, this time to Washington, D.C., to set type, first on the United States Telegraph and then the National Intelligencer, both famous newspapers of the time. By 1832, he was in New York working for Horace Greeley in the printing shop that this New Englander operated before founding the New York Tribune. In that year an epidemic of cholera hit the city.

"What's your hurry, George?" demanded a friend, seeing him rushing down Broadway.

"I'm off to New Orleans," he an-

Mexican province. This was a project of Gen. Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas. Outwardly it was a good-will excursion to initiate commerce between Sante Fe and Texas. At the same time the expedition was to suggest to the inhabitants of the remote and badly governed province that they revolt from Mexico and join the Republic of Texas. Printed appeals for such action were brought along, though some marchers did not know about this part of the project until they were on their way. "It was looked upon as nothing more than a pleasant hunting excursion," Kendall noted, and the Pica-

goods. There were 320 men commanded by Brig. Gen. Hugh McLeod of Texas, but they were slow in getting away. By the time they had, many water sources were dry. They thought the distance from Austin to New Mexico was 500 miles, but it was actually 1,000. They lost their way, wandered north of the Red River, and struggled on for 1,300 miles. When they separated to seek food and water, soldiers of Manuel Armijo, the Mexican governor, captured and disarmed all as they approached Santa Fe on September 15. Kendall had a passport signed by the Mexican Consul at New Orleans and protested that he was an American newspaper correspondent, but was held with the others. Two who tried to escape were blindfolded and shot.

The prisoners then were tied together with lariats and marched southward. In crossing the 90-mile desert section of New Mexico known as *La Jornada del Muerto* (The Journey of Death), two captives died and three who faltered were shot by their guards. The guards cut off and kept the ears of the five dead to prove that they had not escaped. A century later, *La Jornada del Muerto* was still so lonely and desolate that it was chosen for the first atom bomb explosion.

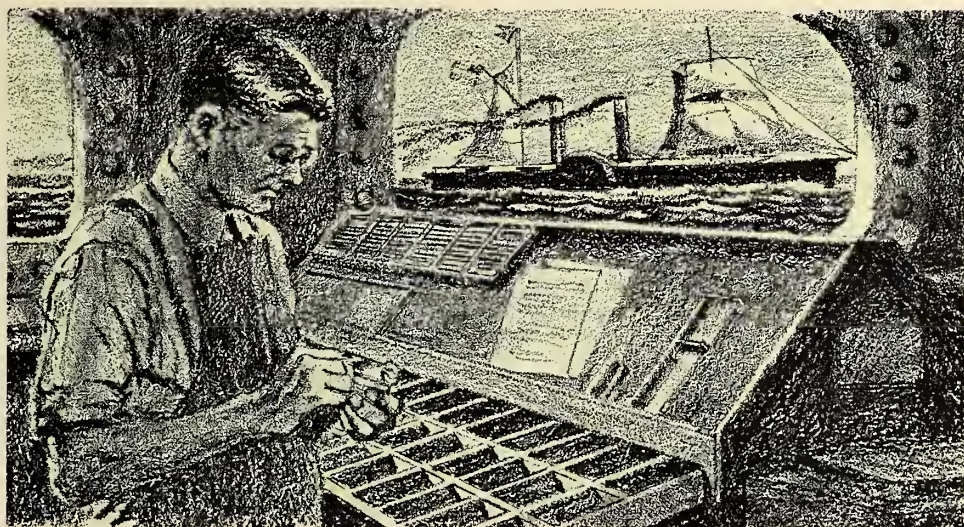
Being a prisoner did not keep the observant Kendall from appreciating a pretty girl when he saw one. In a diary he kept, he wrote of an Albuquerque beauty: "She could not be more than fifteen; yet her loose and flowing dress,

swered. "You'll die of the cholera if you stay here."

He went by ship and found work in the job printing department of the True American. A little later Francis Lumsden, a North Carolinian with whom Kendall had worked in Washington, became shop foreman on another New Orleans paper. They renewed their friendship, saved their money and started *The Picayune*, so called because it sold for a picayune, the smallest coin in circulation in New Orleans. Now obsolete, the silver picayune was a Spanish half real, about the size of the present dime and worth six and a fourth cents.

New Orleans, then a city of 70,000, had ten newspapers when the first issue of *The Picayune* appeared January 25, 1837, and eight more were started during that difficult year. There was a national business panic that closed many banks and in New Orleans there was a printers' strike and an epidemic of yellow fever. But the sprightly, small-page *Picayune* proved more readable than its rivals and attracted attention with a campaign against dueling.

By 1841, its position was secure enough for Kendall to join an expedition of Texans to New Mexico, then still a



Seagoing typesetters met steamers from Mexico and set Kendall's stories in type on trip to New Orleans. There, the *Picayune* had an "extra" out in minutes.

yune said his trip would be "full of novelty and delight, unmingled with opposing inconveniences."

The adventure was fraught with bad luck from the start. Kendall hurt his ankle in a fall three days before the expedition left Austin on June 18, 1841, and for a time had to ride in one of the 42 wagons carrying supplies and trade

but half concealing a bust of surpassing beauty and loveliness, plainly disclosed that she was just entering womanhood. Her figure was faultless, and even the chisel of Praxiteles himself never modeled ankles of such pure and classic elegance. . . . I lingered to take a last look."

In El Paso, the captives were allowed to rest three days and the local residents,

(Continued on page 42)

ILLUSTRATIONS BY WALTER RICHARDS

By EDWARD JABLONSKI

SERIOUS LOSS of eyesight still occurs in so many people that the figures have a depressing ring. In round numbers, experts report from ten to 14 million blind in the world today—including the totally blind and those with substantial loss of vision that isn't correctable. Even in the United States blindness is currently increasing faster than the population (chiefly because of longer life and insufficient public awareness of cures, and of tests for oncoming blindness).

Yet behind the discouraging figures—some of which are inexcusable—lies the wonderful and virtually untold story of the vast strides that man has made, and continues to make, toward the ultimate

MAN'S CONQUEST of BLINDNESS

Though there are still 14 million blind in the world, we have come a long, long way since the first eye surgery was recorded in 600 B.C.

conquest of blindness as one of the major catastrophes to human physical and spiritual welfare.

Many kinds of blindness have been all but wiped out in the 2,560 years since a wise Indian named Susruta described *couching* for cataract by pushing the clouded lens of an eye aside with a needle to let some light in. Crude compared to today's cataract surgery, Susruta's technique was the first recorded eye surgery. It was so momentous in its day that Alexander's physicians included it in the precious loot of knowledge that they brought back to Alexandria and Greece from his conquests in India.

By now, man has accumulated so much science and art in preserving eyesight that it is thought that as many as two-thirds of all the blind in the world today may suffer not from want of medical knowledge so much as from lack of timely care.

So casually has man advanced in the battle against blindness that perhaps a majority of Americans in their middle years hardly realize that they themselves would be counted as *functionally blind* had they lived before 1268 A.D. That was when Friar Roger Bacon suggested in his *Opus Majus* that lenses might be useful for those who have weak eyesight, and thus heralded in the age of eyeglasses.

Without this taken-for-granted seeing aid, hundreds of millions of "normal" people today would have to depend on others for a good part of their seeing, and many would have to change livelihoods before their 50th birthdays.

The Friar's suggestion eventually removed from the realm of the partially blind the astigmatic, the nearsighted and, in far greater numbers, the average middle-aged people whose ability to focus their eyes near enough for reading and close-up manual operations begins to disappear as one of the earliest signs of physical aging.

The reader who takes his eyeglasses for granted need only misplace them for a day to appreciate the statement of Chicago's Dr. James E. Lebensohn that "spectacles were the crowning ophthalmological achievement of the Middle Ages."

The first eyeglasses weren't much, and by no means fitted the exact needs of the individual. Ill-fitting glasses often caused much mischief. (They still do when not bought to a prescription.) But a host of men over the centuries developed them (and the system of testing your vision to fit glasses) so that now, after tests by an optometrist, you may pick up a set of lenses, if needed, that bring the fuzzy world back to sharp brilliance.

In 1801 Thomas Young first mapped

the normal visual field and described astigmatism. (Forty-four years later the Swiss mathematician, Sturm, explained the optics of astigmatism.) In 1804 Wollaston invented the meniscus lens. In 1819 Fresnel constructed the first cylindrical lens.

Herman Snellen was the father of the familiar eye-test chart, with rows of letters of diminishing size from top to bottom. He devised it to a standard scale for measuring visual acuity in 1862. Fourteen years later he made the illiter-



ate's "E chart," with block-letter E's standing or lying every which way, again in rows of diminishing sizes. A person who can't read can indicate which way the arms of the E's point, so long as he can see them. It successfully tests the vision of 96% of four-year-old children, quite as well as illiterate African tribes. Before Snellen, one man could not tell how well another man could see—admittedly a severe handicap for both oculist and patient.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER RICHARDS

Benjamin Franklin invented bifocal lenses in 1784. They were improved steadily—notably by Morck in 1884 and Borsch in 1908. Finally, one-piece bifocals were developed by Bentzon and Emerson as recently as 1910. Though only perfected in recent years, the first work on contact lenses was undertaken by Fick and Mueller, independently, in 1887.

Much of this work (even contact lenses) was anticipated by the genius Leonardo Da Vinci in the 1500's, but

he put it all in secret writing. When it was decoded 300 years later other men had caught up with him. Eye men today suspect that Leonardo's secrecy set their science back a couple of centuries.

The system of calibrated test lenses which an optometrist can place before your eyes to test how they affect your vision and quickly record your lens needs, if any, grew from the diopter system of numbering lenses in a series, proposed by Monoyer in 1872. It has been in universal use since 1890.

These men, and the long list of craftsmen who advanced the optician's art of lens grinding, deserve front rank in the story of man's conquest of visual disability. Eyeglasses, and the ability to fit the lens to the need, have liberated more people from the ranks of the partially blind than any other device in history.

A person who cannot read a newspaper with glasses is considered *functionally blind*. There are about a million functionally blind in the U.S. today. Had glasses never been invented, many millions more would be in that category. A person whose best eye, with all the correction possible, has no better than 20/-200 vision is considered *legally blind*. His best eye, even with glasses, sees no better at 20 feet than a normal eye does at 200 feet. There are about 400,000 legally blind in the U.S. today, their vision ranging from 20/200 down to none at all.

Few other visual defects have yielded as readily to a single attack upon them as did those that are correctable by lenses. Yet in fairly recent years, one source of total blindness has. Today you hardly hear the name of *ophthalmia neonatorum*. As recently as the early 1900's, *one-quarter* of all children in schools for the blind and *one-tenth* of all totally blind people in the U.S. had picked up this infection in the birth canals of their mothers. It nearly always caused lifelong, total blindness. In 1884, the German obstetrician Karl Sigismund Credé had discovered a simple way to prevent this scourge—merely by putting a drop of a carefully prescribed weak solution of silver nitrate in each of a newborn baby's eyes. His great discovery brought no overnight miracle. While midwives and doctors often neglected the simple precaution, laymen made it one of those controversies in which, for specious and inexpert sentimental reasons, they offered enormous resistance. It was "inhuman" to put the "awful drug" in an "innocent babe's" eyes.

In 1908 the National Society for Prevention of Blindness was organized in the U.S. to bring public pressure on the state legislatures to require the silver nitrate treatment by law, under strict dosage regulations. Today it is standard

MAN'S CONQUEST of BLINDNESS



NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

This 1908 photo of children needlessly blind from infant ophthalmia caused Louisa Lee Schuyler to organize the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

practice and infant ophthalmia as a blinding scourge stands erased. Thousands of Americans are not blind today because they got silver nitrate in their eyes at birth. They are hardly aware of their debt to Credé and his followers. In general, so much has been done to erase blindness that few people realize what an enormous part of the population was

blind in earlier days—and are today in primitive areas—or how horrible their fate has been in many civilizations.

The oldest medical document known to man, the Ebers Papyrus, a scroll 60 feet long dating to around 1550 B.C., names 20 eye diseases in Egypt. The Valley of the Nile, according to tradition, is where *trachoma*, also known as

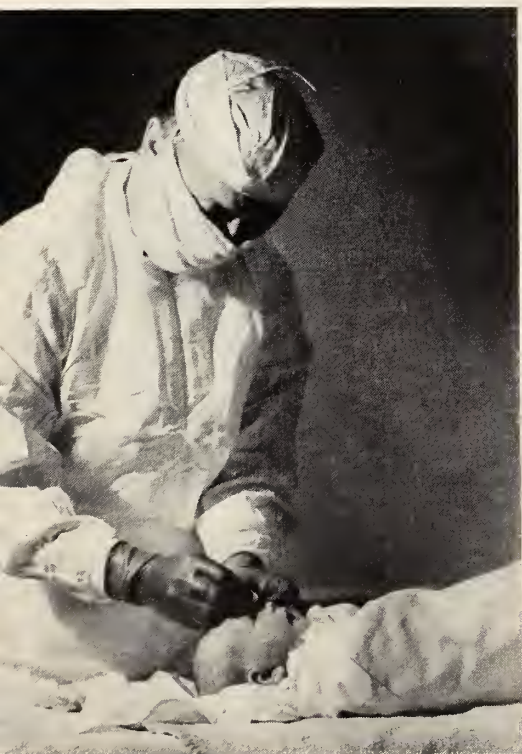


“Egyptian ophthalmia” and “granulated eyelids,” originated. It is still today the greatest single cause of progressive loss of sight. A highly contagious virus eye infection, trachoma has filled the streets of Egypt and other tropical countries with blind beggars for centuries.

The classic Greek writer Hesiod called ancient Egypt “the country of the blind,” and for centuries trachoma was treated with magic incantations and a solution of useless ingredients applied with a goose quill. Today science has done its job on trachoma. Antibiotic drugs applied in time stop it dead. But because the proper treatment at the proper time is not available to large masses of people in the world's great tropical trachoma belt, 500 million people—a sixth of the world's population—are estimated to have trachoma today. Fortunately, far from all of them have progressed to a recognized degree of blindness, else the number of blind in the world would far exceed 14 million.

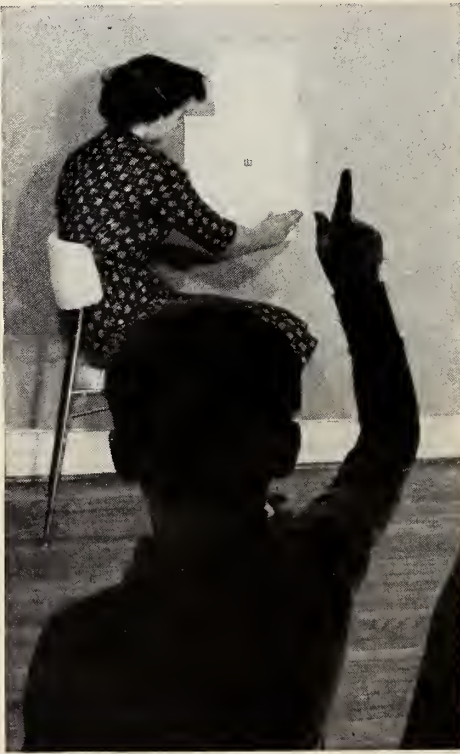
Trachoma is one of the many causes of blindness for which the cure is known but timely treatment does not reach large numbers of sufferers. There are others that strike closer to home in the U.S., where trachoma has virtually vanished.

Another cause of blindness common in hot countries is *tropical river disease* (Onchocerciasis), an infection carried by a fly that is rampant in tropical Africa. It afflicts one-sixth of the African population, and causes total blindness in 1% of



NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Today, a silver nitrate prescription in newborn infants' eyes has wiped out infant ophthalmia (see photo at top of page).



People who don't know how to read take eye tests with the “E” chart. This youngster shows he sees “E” bars pointing up.

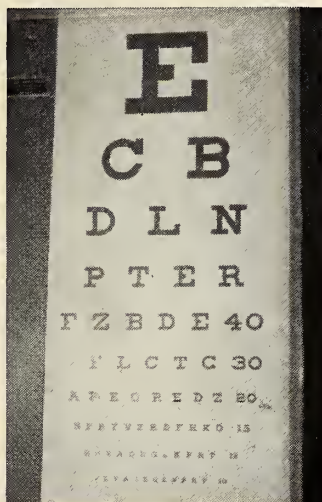


An African village in Chad. All adults are blind from "tropical river disease." Children lead them about with long poles. When children grow up, their children will lead them too.

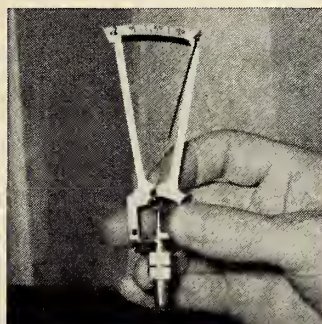


BERNARD COLE—RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

The cornea was the first eye part successfully transplanted. Here a new technique transplants the eye-white, an aid in detached retina surgery.



Vision couldn't be tested accurately until Snellen invented the eye chart in 1862.



The tonometer. Until Schiötz invented it in 1905 the insidious onset of chronic glaucoma could not be detected by science.

the victims. *All* the adults in some villages are blind from it. Their children lead them about until they in turn grow up and become blind. The slave trade brought the disease to Central America, where it is also common today.

Of the four infirmities mentioned in the Bible—deafness, dumbness, lameness and blindness—the latter was regarded as the worst. The Bible is one of the earliest records of humanitarian concern for the blind. "The blind man is as one dead!" declared an ancient Hebrew philosopher in the *Midrash*—a statement that heralds the beginning of what might be called Christian-Hebraic charity. The Jews of Biblical times believed that a child, however "imperfect," was a gift from God and was to be cherished. There being no effective cure for blindness, nor anyone who had conceived the idea of educating the blind, there was little else for the blind but begging. It was a time of the beggar on the steps of the Temple, hands outstretched, dressed in rags, unclean and pleading for alms.

When Christ encountered "nigh unto Jericho," Bartimeus, "a certain blind man [who] sat by the way side begging," it was not alms for which the blind man begged—but sight.

Among the Greeks of about the same period the blind were at times honored as prophets or soothsayers. This stemmed from the belief that a loss of sight endowed a man with supernatural powers, in spite of which the blind were not envied. Greek gods dealt out punishment in the form of blindness and the Greeks sanctioned the destruction of imperfect children. The blind or crippled were simply abandoned in the mountains of the wilderness. In Athens, center of Greek culture in the classic age, such children were put in clay vessels and left by the wayside. In Rome it was possible to buy special baskets in the market place in which imperfect infants could be placed for abandonment in the Tiber River. (It would be interesting to ponder for a moment what our literature would lack today had the parents of the blind Homer exposed him as an infant.)

In time, even the hard, practical Romans relented and the practice of exposure was abandoned. Besides beggary or a career as a bard (both singer and poet), blind boys in Rome were trained to be rowers. Blind girls had little to look forward to except a life of prostitution. This was also the fate for blind girls in China not very many years ago.

Beggary is still the lot of the blind in many countries of the world. This is particularly true of the Orient and the African desert regions. Writing in the 1930's, Richard S. French described a contemporary Egyptian scene. He observed that "in Egypt [blind beggars] congregate in
(Continued on page 36)



SHOULD PARENTS RECEIVE TAX CREDIT?

YES

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.)

YES. TAX CREDITS for education are not the whole answer to the mounting financial burdens of college attendance. They are not the only answer to this nation's pressing need for trained manpower. But they are an essential part of the answer.



They are not substitutes for loans and scholarships. I have supported such programs in the past; I will continue to support them. The tax credit for college expenses stands on its own feet, as a measure of desperately needed relief to the middle-income families of the nation.

Families with incomes between \$3,000 and \$10,000 a year make up 62% of our population. Scholarships and loans are available to low-income families; millionaires can take care of their own education expenses. But college costs hit the average family hard, and within a short span of years.

Our tax laws provide relief for medical expenses and hurricane damage. There are tax incentives for capital investment and oil depletion allowances. Surely investment in the college education of our youth is just as entitled to tax credit as investment in a new plant and equipment. The future of our nation will be decided by our young people—not by machines.

Arguments have been made against an education tax credit. But the arguments have not been based on fact. It is said that such credits would benefit the wealthy. But under a credit provision with an income limitation—like that which I proposed last year—the upper-

income family benefits less than the middle-income; the wealthy, high-income family receives no benefits at all.

Nor would the tax credit benefit only high-cost private institutions. As a matter of fact, a credit based on a sliding scale, with the greatest percentage of credit given to the lowest amount of tuition, would actually favor low-tuition public colleges.

The tax credit for college expenses does not discriminate against the poor. All tax credits and deductions are available only to those who pay taxes—yet no one opposes the medical deduction or capital investment credit on that ground. The credit is not intended to replace scholarships and loans—it is intended to help the vast number of families who are neither rich nor poor. Each year more than 2 million families with annual incomes between \$3,000 and \$10,000 send their children to college for full-time study. Millions more are attending on a part-time basis, and there are great numbers of hard-working students—some with full-time jobs—putting themselves through school. My proposal would help them as well. These are average families. These are the families who will benefit from a tax credit.

Education is a force for power, happiness and strength. We cannot and must not ignore these families who need help—and to whom the tax credit for college expenses would provide real and meaningful relief.

Abraham Ribicoff

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.-----

FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN?

NO

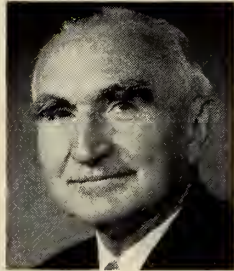
Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)

THE ANSWER is no. This superficially attractive proposal is inequitable and unsound from the standpoint of educational policy, tax policy and public policy.

Its first-year cost would be at least \$1 billion, all tax money. If it is, as some say, a proposal for aid to parents in meeting the rising costs of higher education, it is a "scholarship in reverse": That is, most of the dollar benefits would go to families with enough money to send their children to college, and none at all to those who most need help but could not claim a tax credit.

Sponsors make much of a declining scale of benefits after incomes pass \$25,000, and for those attending colleges charging the highest fees. They say the "percentage" of benefits is higher for low than for high income families. But college costs are paid by dollars, not percentages. Under Senate Bill 12, the tax credit plan, a family with \$50,000 in taxable income could still get a \$75 credit, exactly the same as the maximum credit for a family with two children and \$3,500 in income. Is this an equitable way to use \$1 billion in tax funds?

But the history of this proposal shows clearly it was devised as a way of helping colleges and universities, *not parents*, and doing this by *raising college charges* to recapture the amount of the tax credit. Dr. Roger Freeman, who claims credit for the formula, told the Senate Finance Committee that 75% of the money would wind up in the treasuries of colleges through



increased tuitions. If this is aid to colleges, only those colleges which raise tuition would get it! And parents who could not claim the full credit would be far worse off than they are now!

If the purpose is to help all students meet college costs, this can be done by direct legislation about whose constitutionality there is not the shadow of a doubt, and without discriminating against low income families.

If the purpose is to aid colleges, we ought *not* to do it by rewarding those who raise their charges and penalizing those who don't. I have battled on the floor of the Senate—against long odds at times—for a fair deal for private and church-related colleges. I favor every form of aid to which they are constitutionally entitled, and every piece of legislation I have handled has benefited both private and public colleges. The tax credit approach to college aid is highly divisive and inflammatory, and would create a conflict where none exists.

The American Legion has a long history of supporting equitable treatment for all who are qualified and deserving. The tax credit approach violates this principle by discriminating against those who need help most. I am confident members of the Legion will not be fooled by it. There are many better ways of using \$1 billion to support education.

Wayne Morse

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for December the arguments in PRO & CON:
Should Parents Receive Tax Credit For College
Education of Children?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
IN MY OPINION PARENTS

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT RECEIVE TAX CREDIT FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN?

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWN..... STATE.....



Best Wilderness Tool

IF YOU HAD the choice of one item of camp cutlery to take on a backwoods camping trip, what would it be? A fancy long-bladed hunting knife in a belt sheath? Under no circumstances, say experienced woodsmen. Such a knife has only two legitimate functions: carving meat and sticking an enemy. In fact, it was originally developed solely as a weapon for hand-to-hand combat. For modern sportsmen it's too small for cutting down even small trees, or chopping kindling or brush. And, did you ever try peeling potatoes with a hunting knife? For all lesser camp chores, including cleaning fish, there's none that a paring knife—or pocketknife—can't do better.

The expert's first choice is—an ax. With it he can chop down trees for firewood or a shelter, blaze a trail, clobber a bear, strike a spark for a fire, clear brush to pitch a tent, cut tent posts and hammer them into the ground, cut up a deer or clean fish, build a raft, even cut a new handle for his ax should the old one break. The full-size lumberman's ax has a three-foot-long handle and a four-pound head; it's the kind you'll wish you had for survival should someone drop the H-bomb. Adequate for ordinary camping trips is the "three-quarter" ax with a two-foot handle and a two and one-half pound head. There's also a smaller "boy's" ax, named for the days when it was Junior's job to split the kindling. That's all it will still do. The same applies to the modern fancy belt-hatchet.

An ax is heavy to carry on a camping trip? Eliminate something else from your pack but not your ax, advise the woodsmen. They add a word of caution: learn to use it correctly and always keep it razor sharp; a dull ax is most dangerous because it will glance off the wood.

Second choice is a saw. Not the carpenter's kind but a "bucksaw." It's a narrow saw blade connected to the ends of a U-shaped frame which can be dismantled for carrying. With longer, more widely set teeth, it can rip through bark, pitch and unseasoned wood. It won't kill a bear or blaze a trail but actually will cut wood *twice as fast* as will an ax. And it's always safe, even for a novice. It can't fly off the handle, slip from damp hands or glance off a log. And it's light; one with a 24-inch blade weighs two pounds and will handle up to 12-inch logs.

An ax or bucksaw costs very little more than a fancy sheath knife. Don't go camping in the woods without one or the other. The lethal-looking knife may seem more glamorous, but in nature's laws of survival there are no provisions for glamor.

LIGHTING A WOODEN MATCH in a strong wind to start a fire is a job for a magician. The head will flare but won't burn long enough to ignite the match stem.

The trick, advises Don Elwood of Smithfield, Utah, is to carefully shave the stem with a sharp knife so that it has a ring of small curls fanning down from the head. The head's flare will ignite these and start the stem burning. Next step: keep it going till the kindling ignites.

SOME FIREARMS ARE SO HANDSOME we're reluctant to take them hunting where their fancy stocks might get scratched from thorns, brush or rocks. Roy Peterson of Saint Peter, Minn., felt that way about his gun until he found the answer—an old, long GI sock. He slips it over the stock when the going gets rough, holding it in place with a large rubber band. The excess he tucks under to make a cheek pad.

FOR AN ANGLER'S CHRISTMAS, a pocket-size (almost) inflatable boat, the new *Speedyak 300* made by Kayak Corp. Deflated, it's a yard long; inflated it's over 9 feet long and 4 feet wide, can carry 750 pounds. Even its keel is inflatable. Comes



The Speedyak 300.

with a foot-operated pump. Takes a 7½-hp outboard motor and travels 20 mph. Helps solve the problem of crowded marinas and mooring spots and lets you launch from previously inaccessible shores. Weight: 50 pounds. Price: \$210.

FOR GOOD GOOSE DECOYS, start saving those old plastic detergent jugs, writes Doug Himle of Devils Lake, N.D. Then paint them black, also the caps, but leave the handles white. They may not look like much to you, but apparently they do to geese.

RABBIT AND SQUIRREL COOKS will tell you the toughest part of preparing these animals for the pot is removing the loose hair from the meat after they've been cleaned. Mrs. Nevin Johnson of Preston, Minn., solved the problem with a piece of nylon net. Not only is it a good hair remover, she says, but it takes the bloodline out of cleaned trout and, with a good soap, cleans cooking utensils after the meal.

A MUST FOR OUTDOORSMEN, claims Howard Baldwin of Glenside, Pa., is a 24-square-foot piece of polyethylene sheeting.

It folds small enough to fit in your jacket's game pocket, yet has many uses: emergency protection in case of rain, a wind break for overnight camping, a ground cloth under a sleeping bag, an insulator on top of a sleeping bag to seal in body heat in cold weather, emergency waterproofing patches with Scotch tape, etc. Buy it in auto supply stores.

MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES OF A FISHING LURE, say the experts, are its *size* and *movement*. Proof is the effectiveness of strange-looking lures that don't resemble natural food even remotely. Shape and color are secondary because fish don't seem to have good vision for details. The lure must be (1) large enough to attract attention and small enough to look edible, and (2) swim enticingly, which is largely up to how skillfully you manipulate it. Pretty lures catch more fishermen than fish.

CAN YOU TALK TURKEY? Can you tell the difference between a *yelp*, *putt*, *pert*, *piit*, *whistle* and *gobble*? If not, you'll find the answers, and a lot more wild-turkey lore in a book titled: "Tom Tells Tall Turkey Tales," written by Tom Gaskins of Palmdale, Fla., five times winner of the National Turkey Calling Contest. It's a must for every turkey hunter. Price: \$3 by mail from the author. Tom's turkey call also is one of the best.

PROTECT YOUR EARS WITH EAR PLUGS when you're target shooting with shotguns or big-bore rifles and especially indoors with hand guns larger than .22 caliber, advise the medics. If you forget your plugs, the most convenient substitutes are the filters from a couple of unsmoked cigarettes. Pinch off the tobacco part of the cigarette, leaving the filter in its paper wrapping, and insert gently in your ear just far enough to hold it.

FREE MONOFILAMENT FISHING LINE—a 100-yard spool of it—with every 2 such spools purchased, is being offered by Ashaway. The line is their popular *Magic Mono*, and the three spools are connected, providing 300 yards of unspliced line. For further details, write: Ashaway Line Mfg. Co., Ashaway, Rhode Island.

START A FIRE with a flashlight? Jack Bernier of Londonderry, N.H., did it with the help of a little steel wool from his tackle box. First he carefully broke the flashlight bulb and removed just the glass and filament. Next he shredded the steel wool and covered it with dry pine needles. Finally he turned on the flashlight and touched the bulb's two prongs (to which the filament had been connected) to the steel wool. Presto—an electric fire starter! Note: Before you try it, get an extra bulb or you'll be in the dark.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

DECEMBER 1965

VETS COMPENSATION INCREASED; OTHER VETS LAWS LIBERALIZED AS HR168 CLEARS CONGRESS AND IS SIGNED:

HR168 cleared both branches of Congress on Oct. 21 and was signed by President Johnson on Nov. 1 . . . The bill increases compensation to veterans for disabilities incurred in service; it changes the old authorization of 125,000 VA hospital beds from a "ceiling" to a "floor"; it specifies that the 4,000 VA nursing care beds previously authorized by the 88th Congress "shall be in addition to" the 125,000 bed authorization; it liberalizes the definition of a "child" for veterans benefit purposes generally, to include any child up to age 23 who is pursuing studies at an approved educational institution; it repeals the limitation on Federal aid to state-constructed veterans nursing homes, and contains other liberalizing provisions of less general interest or scope.

The new monthly rates for service-connected disability are:

Percent of disability	Wartime incurred	Peacetime (except extra-hazard)
10%	\$ 21	\$ 17
20%	40	32
30%	60	48
40%	82	65
50%	113	90
60%	136	109
70%	161	129
80%	186	149
90%	209	167
100%	300	240

Statutory awards for specific serious service-connected disabilities were also increased, except for the "\$47 class" and the "\$67 class."

The provisions with respect to numbers of VA hospital beds and nursing care beds is a direct answer by Congress to the Bureau of the Budget's unilateral efforts to force the VA to reduce the total beds and count the nursing beds as part of the authorized total . . . The redefinition of "child" permits the continuance of several veterans benefits based

on dependency for two additional years while the child is continuing his education.

A proposed increase in income limits for dependent parents was knocked out of the bill, with a promise of further study.

LEGION LIFE INSURANCE LIBERALIZED; BENEFITS AND TOP AGE LIMIT RAISED:

On page 37 is an official announcement that as of January 1966, death benefits to all holders of American Legion Life Insurance will automatically be increased 15% across the board at no additional charge, and that the cut-off age for carrying American Legion Life Insurance has been raised from age 70 to age 75.

This insurance is available to Legion members in full units (\$24 annually) and half units (\$12 annually) . . . In 43 states members are insured under a single group policy, and the old and new benefits schedules for the full \$24 unit under the group policy in the 43 states are shown below (divide all figures in half for comparable tables for the half unit):

Age	Old Benefit	New Benefit
Through 34	\$8,000	\$9,200
35-44	4,500	5,175
45-54	2,200	2,530
55-59	1,200	1,380
60-64	800	920
65-69	500	575
70-75	0	379.50

In seven states and Puerto Rico (see list of them on page 37) benefits are slightly but not substantially different, to comply with variations in state insurance law . . . The increase there is 15% too.

Under the extension of the insurance to age 75, new insurance may not be taken out after age 70, but those insured at a younger age can continue it to 75 . . . (Although members who were previously dropped at age 70 and are not yet 75 may come back in if they can qualify as new applicants.)

The liberalizations have been the result of continued good experience since the program was

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

started in 1958 . . . Group insurance based on membership rather than employment (the more usual form) can be tricky . . . A broad presumption of good health that goes with employment does not necessarily go with membership . . . Some rudimentary "bad health" safeguards were put in the Legion program to protect the members from carrying the risks of persons with a recent history of serious illness, though no one was required to take a medical examination unless he had such a history (see questions on application form, page 37) . . . Because it was treading relatively unknown ground, the Legion did not promote the insurance vigorously during its first four years . . . Only in 1962, when experience had been good and the beneficiaries of a relatively small number of insured members had received their first million dollars in benefits, was the insurance actively promoted . . . At the same time the permissible amount of insurance was doubled . . . Previously only \$12 units were permitted, but then an option to take out twice the insurance in a \$24 unit was offered . . . In the first four years, with little promotion, the program had hit a plateau of about 35,000 \$12 units being carried . . . Today, the number of insured members is about 75,000 and steadily increasing . . . They carry insurance equivalent to about 125,000 \$12 units.

Next spring the program will have its eighth birthday, and by then more than three million dollars in benefits will have been paid to survivors of insured Legionnaires . . . The doubling of the permissible insurance and the tripling of the number of units after 1962 had no adverse effect on the total program, and by last August the insurance trust fund held by the Legion had grown to over \$800,000 . . . In that month, the National Executive Committee, to prevent the unlimited growth of the trust fund, set a general limit of \$1,000,000 for the trust fund (approximately one-year's premium on the basic group policy), and ruled that any excess could be distributed in increased benefits, and/or (with the approval of the Legion Finance Commission and in the

absence of a majority veto in a mail vote of insured members) could be available to basic programs of The American Legion . . . The new increases in benefits are a distribution from the Legion Trust Fund stake, while the basic benefits (identified as "old" in the table above) continue to be paid by the commercial underwriters, Occidental of California and United States Life, of N.Y. . . . \$330 of the new benefit for members over 70 (see page 37) is attributable to the underwriters, while the balance to \$379.50 is attributable to distribution of the Legion's trust income.

WHAT RELIEF FOR PENSIONED VETS WHO TOOK LOSS ON SOCIAL SECURITY?

"Newsletter's" mail is heavy with complaints about the adverse effect of the recent 7% increase in Social Security benefits on many pensioned veterans . . . By raising their incomes, the Social Security increase had the net effect in tens of thousands of cases of raising pensioners to a slightly higher income level, which required the VA to cut back their pensions by more than the Social Security increase--result, a net loss to a class of veterans that is both disabled and impoverished.

Congress turned down two opportunities to correct the matter and the book is closed on it until the next session at least . . . But the second time it was turned down, Rep. Olin E. Teague (Texas), House Vets Affairs chairman, told the House that the rejection of corrective action ". . . is based on the definite understanding that the Veterans Administration is studying the question of the adequacy of [pension] income limitations and will make recommendations in time for action in the second session of the 89th Congress. . . ." Rep. Ross Adair (Indiana), ranking minority member of the Vets Affairs Committee, also called for a fresh study.

Since this is not a promise of relief, but of a study, "Newsletter" urges the VA pensioners to write to their own Congressmen, giving them the facts with respect to the manner in which existing income limits on VA pensions adversely affect them.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

DECEMBER 1965

Nat'l Executive Committee Holds Annual Fall Meeting

Legion leaders adopt 23 resolutions; U.S. Vietnam policy backed with civic action programs here and abroad; seek wartime rehab benefits for Viet vets.

The American Legion National Executive Committee held its regular fall meeting at National Hq in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6-7.

Presided over by National Commander L. Eldon James, the Executive Committee heard reports of national commissions and committees, appointed chairmen and members to those national policy bodies (see page 28), and adopted 23 resolutions (a digest of which appears on page 29).

Underscoring the Legion's concern for the care of future veterans the Committee approved a Nat'l Rehab resolution to seek legislation that would give veterans who served on or after Aug. 5, 1964, a veterans program comparable to that provided war veterans of WW1, WW2, and the Korean War.

(As a reference point, Aug. 5, 1964, is the date U.S. advisory forces in South Vietnam were forced to counterattack in order to defend themselves from Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces. The counteraction took place at the Bay of Tonkin in North Vietnam. U.S. government agencies use this date for administrative reasons.)

The legislation sought by the Legion would provide benefits for these new veterans in the areas of: hospital care for nonservice connected conditions; wartime rates of death and disability compensation and service connection for certain chronic diseases; death and disability pension, an insurance program; education and training; reimbursement of burial expenses and furnishing burial flags; and assistance in the purchase of automobile or other conveyance for amputees.

Nat'l Rehab has already announced that it is extending its services to veterans who served on or after August 5, 1964.

Another Committee action, embodied in Res. No. 15, gave the Nat'l Cmdr broad authorization to initiate an American Legion program in support of U.S. government efforts to aid the people of South Vietnam. It further authorized the

Nat'l Cmdr to use the facilities of any standing Legion commission, committee or division, or to create a special group to implement a program of civic action and aid to the Vietnamese people with the cooperation of the Legion's departments and posts. (See page 6 for further details.)

Approval of the civic action resolution followed by only a short time an address on the same subject to the Committee by General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps Commandant.

The general, describing the situation in South Vietnam, said: "We are winning and we can reach complete victory. We have the cooperation of the South Vietnam government and the backing of the citizens of the country."

The planner of the Marshall Islands invasion and the Tinian and Saipan operations in WW2, also showed a Marine Corps-produced film entitled "War Within War" which detailed a nonmilitary program designed to win the confidence, respect and security of Vietnamese villagers whose homes are often part of the battlefield.

Essentially, the program utilizes the

resources of private American agencies to supply Marines in the field with food, clothing, medicine, and materials for shelter which they then distribute to needy S. Vietnamese.

Gen. Greene also said Marine Corps medical personnel were treating 1,000 Vietnamese each day as part of the effort "to rehabilitate the Vietnam citizenry to the point where they can find the strength and health to maintain a stable government once the military action is completed."

Another resolution authorized the Nat'l Rehab Commission to conduct a massive study of (1) the recently enacted Medicare law (2) the bill to establish regional medical complexes (3) the antipoverty law, and other general welfare projects and proposals and their possible impact and effect on the veterans benefits program.

Other Rehab resolutions would: seek legislation to provide medicines and drugs, additional care, equipment and supplies to those veterans receiving pension based on the need for regular aid and attendance under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1960; amend VA regulations to authorize inspection of basic insurance records by Legion representatives when authorized by the veteran on VA Forms 29-4337 or 23-22; and, seek legislation to extend to age 23 the time up to which certain children may be eligible for VA educational benefits.

The Committee adopted a Convention Commission resolution which directed that housing priorities for the 48th Nat'l

(Continued on page 28)

"Operation Show Your Colors"

The American Legion has started a program by which Americans can show popular support of U.S. policy in Vietnam and counter anti-draft demonstrations.

Entitled "Operation Show Your Colors," the plan, as outlined by American Legion National Commander L. Eldon James, involves the free distribution of American flag lapel pins to be worn by all Americans who are in concert with the U.S. effort in defense of South Vietnam. Each little metal lapel flag will be accompanied by a card carrying the message:

OPERATION SHOW YOUR COLORS

"Americans are serving the cause of freedom in Vietnam. I wear my

country's flag to show that I support their efforts."

The American Legion Auxiliary has pledged its support to the effort and the cards will carry the emblems of both the Legion and the Auxiliary.

"It is our hope," said Cmdr James, "that they will be worn by loyal Americans as a symbol of American unity in support of our men and women, military and civilian, in Vietnam."

Forty-three Legion departments had already ordered 6,000,000 cards and pins as this issue went to press.

Legion posts may procure the pins and cards for free distribution in their communities by contacting their department headquarters.

Convention in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26-Sept. 1, be determined by membership transmittals postmarked prior to midnight, Jan. 10, 1966. These priorities are normally established on Mar. 31, but the change was made for 1966 only so that department adjutants could have the opportunity to inspect and arrange their convention housing while in Washington attending the Nat'l Cmdr's Conference, Feb. 27-Mar. 4.

Priorities will be determined by 1966 membership postmarked by midnight, Jan. 10, expressed as a percentage of average total membership for the previous four years. May 1st will continue as the date for determining parade position and convention hall seating.

Convention Commission Chmn James V. Demarest (N.Y.) reported that a tentative award had been made to Milwaukee, Wis., for the 1968 Nat'l Convention from Aug. 23-29. Convention Commission also said it was re-examining its previously announced tentative award to New York City for 1967.

Robert Hazen, President of The American Legion Nat'l Convention Corp. of Oregon, reported that the 1965 Nat'l Convention at Portland was a financial, social, and organizational success. He noted Portland had a 28% increase in airport traffic over the previous year and a \$31 million dollar increase in bank clearances for August 1965 over the same period in 1964.

On the operation of the National Cem-



Greene
U.S.M.C.



Moore
ABC-TV

etry System, the Committee adopted four resolutions calling for: its expansion and continuation; improvements, changes and additions to the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery; opposition to legislation which would permit parents of certain veterans not now eligible to be buried in national cemeteries, thus jeopardizing the rights of burial to veterans themselves.

Internal Affairs Commission Chmn Herbert J. Jacobi (D.C.) emphasized that if the traditional right of burial in national cemeteries is to be preserved for veterans, it would require considerable Legion effort to secure the proper cemetery legislation.

The Inter-American Committee, which has operated under the Foreign Relations Commission, was abolished and its responsibilities transferred to the parent commission. Other actions created a National Foreign Relations Council and increased the Foreign Relations

Commission from 18 to 27 members.

The Nat'l Security Commission, under the chairmanship of William C. Doyle (N.J.), reported it had appointed two subcommittees to study military career matters, examine long range policy on armed forces reserves, and evaluate overall manpower needs, with a view to considering the possibility that Universal Military Service may offer the best solution to the nation's manpower problems.

Nat'l Security also reported that the new "MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER" automobile bumper stickers were now available.

Authority for the stickers developed from the adoption of Res. 261 at the Portland Nat'l Convention. The phrase is taken directly from the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

The red, white, and blue bumper stickers emblazoned with the Legion emblem are available through the Nat'l Emblem Sales Division, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Thomas W. Moore, American Broadcasting Company TV Network President, was guest speaker at the Nat'l Cmdr's Banquet for the Nat'l Executive Committee at the Indianapolis Athletic Club the evening of Oct. 6.

Moore, a WW2 Navy veteran and Legionnaire, described the role of television in communications and promised tremendous advances in TV programs in the immediate future that will "give the American public a window into almost any great event in the world in 60 minutes."

Earl D. Franklin, Jr., (Colo.), Chmn of the Membership and Post Activities Committee, reported that Legion membership figures for 1965 continued to run ahead of 1964 figures and that 1965 membership should exceed the 1964 total of 2,544,437.

He also reported that advance membership for 1966 recorded on Oct. 4—the first target date in Nat'l Cmdr James' "Double Six" membership program—had gone more than 90,000 past its goal to 475,532 enrollments.

On Oct. 9, Cmdr James took off for Southeast Asia where he spent five days in South Vietnam. (See page 29.)

The spring Nat'l Executive Committee meeting will be held at Nat'l Hq May 4-5, 1966.

National Commission Changes

The National Executive Committee appointed members and chairmen to all 1965 national policy bodies.

Following is a list of the national chairmen whose appointments were ap-



At the Nat'l Executive Committee meeting Oct. 6, Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James hands a \$10,000 check to Nat'l Vice Cmdr Dr. A. R. Choppin (La.) for The American Legion Louisiana Disaster Relief Fund to aid victims of September's Hurricane Betsy. Dr. Choppin showed a film taken during and after the hurricane. With less than half of the Legion's departments reporting as October ended, about \$20,000 had been sent to Nat'l Hq. Louisiana's Legion reported it had issued checks for over \$22,000 from its own department relief fund to aid distressed Legionnaires and veterans.

proved. COMMISSIONS are in capital letters with committees and other divisions of commissions printed in *italics*.

AMERICANISM: Daniel J. O'Connor, N.Y.; *Counter-Subversive Activities*, Dr. J. E. Martie, Nev.; *Americanism Council*, The Rev. Vincent S. Sikora, Va.

CHILD WELFARE: Morris Nooner, Jr., Ill.; *New England Area*, Albert H. Brooks, N.H.; *Middle Atlantic Area*, Charles A. Kuhn, W. Va.; *Southern Area*, Charles H. Grove, N.C.; *Midwestern Area*, Charles K. Harding, Minn.; *Western Area*, E. B. Newsome, Idaho.

CONVENTION: James V. Demarest, N.Y.; *Contest Supervisory*, Donald P. Birkett, Iowa; *Distinguished Guests*, A. L. Starshak, Ill.

ECONOMIC: John J. Flynn, Calif.; *Employment*, William Chisholm, Colo.; *Housing*, Dr. Tom B. Clark, Okla.; *Veterans' Preference*, Raymond R. McEvoy, Mass.

FINANCE: Harold P. Redden, Mass.; *Life Insurance And Trust*, William S. Todd, Tenn.; *Emblem*, Julius Levy, Pa.; *Investments Policy*, Wilbur L. Gray, Jr., Va. *Overseas Graves Decoration Trust*, Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James, Va.

FOREIGN RELATIONS: Thomas E. Whelan, N. Dak.; *Foreign Relations Council*, Norbert Schmelkes, Mexico.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Herbert J. Jacobi, D.C.; *Constitution & By-Laws*, Judge Alfonse F. Wells, Ill.; *Graves Registration & Memorial*, Joseph H. Hackett, R.I.; *Membership & Post Activities*, Earl D. Franklin, Jr., Colo.; *Resolutions Assignment*, Charles W. Griffith, S.C.; *Trophies, Awards & Ceremonials*, Reed Beard, Ind.

LEGISLATIVE: Clarence C. Horton, Ala.

NATIONAL SECURITY: William C. Doyle, N.J.; *Aeronautics & Space*, Roscoe Turner, Ind.; *Amateur Radio Network*, Collins R. Buchner, Calif.; *Civil Defense*, Dr. Stacey A. Garner, Tenn.; *Law & Order*, Elmer W. Kuhlmann, Mo.; *Merchant Marine*, Henry C. Parke, N.Y.; *Military Affairs*, E. Ralph James, Va.; *Nat'l Security Council*, Granville S. Ridley, Tenn.; *Naval Affairs*, Emmett G. Lenihan, Wash.; *Special Subcommittee Military Justice & Appeals*, John J. Finn, D.C.

PUBLICATIONS: James E. Powers, Ga.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: C. D. DeLoach, D.C.

REHABILITATION: Robert M. McCurdy, Calif.; *Area A*, Sidney J. Harris, Mass.; *Area B*, Frank A. Kanter, Pa.; *Area C*, Joe F. Hudgens, Tenn.; *Area D*, Noel White, Ill.; *Area E*, Reuben B. Garnett, Wash.



Pennsylvania Dep't Cmdr Harry V. Klein presents a check for \$15,000 from the American Legion National Child Welfare Foundation to Pittsburgh Children's Hospital to finance a study on epiphyseal cartilage injury, a serious problem in growing children. Accepting the grant for the hospital is Dr. Albert Ferguson, director of the research project. Looking on are: Mrs. T. LeRoy Bidelman, Pennsylvania's 1964-65 Legion Auxiliary President, and Edward Hoak, Dep't Adj't of Pennsylvania.

Digest of Resolutions

The American Legion National Executive Committee adopted 23 resolutions at its fall, 1965 meetings. Here is a digest of the approved resolutions.

1. Rescinds the authority of The American Legion's Inter-American Committee and enlarges the membership of the Foreign Relations Commission.
2. Authorizes establishment of a National Certificate of Meritorious Service to posts conducting the most outstanding Child Welfare program in the previous year.
3. Supports the United Service Organization, Inc., (USO) 25th Anniversary Observance.
4. Establishes a Child Welfare National Achievement Award on the district level.
5. Change in American Legion Baseball rules.
6. Changes rules which determine the annual winner of the Franklin D'Olier Trophy.
7. Authorizes chartering of Capt. James Canfield Fisher Post 42, Cabanatuan City, Philippines.
8. Authorizes chartering of Gen. Felicisimo Torres Post 43, Camiling, Tarlac, Philippines.
9. Opposes H.R. 10750, 89th Congress, as it relates to grave sites in Arlington National Cemetery.
10. Opposes further expansion of eligibility to permit parents of certain veterans to be buried in national cemeteries as set forth in S. 2185, 89th Congress.
11. Calls for expansion and continuation of the National Cemetery System.
12. Calls for improvement of the "Tomb Of The Unknowns" in Arlington National Cemetery and supports enactment of H.R. 10575 and other bills which call for study, improvements and additions to same.
13. Creates a National Foreign Relations Council.
14. Opposes the efforts of all groups and individuals who contemplate and strive to remove the reference to God from public life.
15. Authorizes the Nat'l Cmdr to initiate a program of assistance to the people of South Vietnam consistent with the established policies of The American Legion and in support of U.S. government effort.
16. Moves the membership turn-in date to determine housing at 1966 National Convention from Mar. 31 to Jan. 10 for 1966 only.
17. Authorizes three new National Contests Supervisory Committee Awards.
18. Changes in contest rules for the 1966 Contests at the National Convention.
19. Directs the National Rehabilitation Commission to study the impact and effect upon the veterans' program of the recently enacted Medicare Law, the bill to establish regional medical complexes, the Anti-Poverty Law, and other general welfare projects and proposals.
20. Seeks legislation to provide medicines and drugs, additional care, equipment and supplies to those veterans receiving pension based on the need for regular aid and attendance under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1960.
21. Urges amendment of VA regulations to permit inspection of basic insurance records by accredited representatives of The American Legion when authorized by the veteran on VA Form 29-4337 or VA Form 23-22.
22. Seeks legislation to provide for veterans of service on and after August 5, 1964, a veterans' program comparable to that provided wartime veterans.
23. Seeks legislation to extend to age 23 the time up to which certain children may be eligible for VA educational benefits.

Nat'l Cmdr Tours Vietnam

On Oct. 9, Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James left the U.S. on a military briefing tour that took him to South Vietnam for five days and Okinawa for three days.

At a press conference held on Oct. 20 following his return, Cmdr James told reporters his visit to Vietnam had convinced him that the antiwar and anti-draft demonstrations in the U.S. the weekend of Oct. 15 were "absurd, stupid, and misguided."

"The first duty of any young American, if need arises and he is physically capable, is to serve his country in arms," said James.

The Commander noted that Oct. 15 was supposed to have been "Hate America Day" in South Vietnam, but that none of the strikes and demonstrations called by the communists took place. Said he: "I cannot but conclude that there was communist inspiration in the ones held here."

Some of Cmdr James' impressions of the Vietnam situation:

- "The war is first a political struggle, second an economic and social struggle, and finally a military struggle. Americans are too inclined to look at this as a military operation only."
- "The enemy will stop at nothing to achieve its aim, which is to bring South Vietnam behind the communist curtain."

(Continued on page 30)

- "U.S. troops may have to stay in Vietnam until Vietnamese children who are now in the first and second grades are old enough to become young leaders of their country."

- "A terrific job is being done in relocating Vietnamese refugees, many of whom are finding a much, much better way of life in their new villages than they had in their old ones."

- "U.S. soldiers and civilians in Vietnam want to know 'how can we do more to help these people.'"

Cmdr James suggested some steps Americans could take to demonstrate support of positive U.S. action in Vietnam: (1) contribute directly to a new Legion fund in support of civic action programs for the South Vietnamese (see page 6 for further details); (2) participate in "Operation Show Your Colors" (see page 27); (3) write encouraging letters and post cards to members of the Armed Forces and (4) honor and comfort families of Vietnam casualties.

Eligibility Committee Picked

Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James has appointed a special committee headed by Past Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner (Mich.) for the purpose of preparing a resolution in correct form on the ques-

tion of extending eligibility requirements for membership in The American Legion to men who have served in the Armed Forces since the Korean War. It will be presented to the 48th Annual National Convention in Washington, D.C., in Aug. 1966.

A total of 31 resolutions in favor of extending eligibility in The American Legion were presented to the 47th Annual Nat'l Convention in Portland, Ore., last August, but none was in the proper form to permit convention action.

The convention then adopted Res. No. 571 which directed the Nat'l Cmdr to appoint a special committee charged with the responsibility of preparing a resolution in proper form, meeting all the technical and legal requirements necessary for a Legion Constitutional amendment and embodying the consensus of previously submitted convention resolutions on the subject.

With a properly phrased amendment before them, next year's convention delegates may accept the committee's specific recommendations or change them.

Deadline for completion and circularization of the membership resolution to the departments of the Legion for study was set at March 1, 1966.

With Chmn Wagner on the committee

are: Ralph A. Watkins, Jr., Arizona Nat'l Executive Committeeman and insurance man; David Weichman, Dep't Cmdr of Iowa and attorney; Henry H. Dudley, Nebr., Past Nat'l Adj't; Joseph S. Deutschle, Dep't Adj't of Ohio; Edward T. Hoak, Dep't Adj't of Pennsylvania; and, Lem W. Houston, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman of Virginia and Postmaster of Fredericksburg, Va.

Earl D. Franklin, Jr., Colo., Chmn of the Membership and Post Activities Committee, was named Ex-Officio member and C. W. Geile, Nat'l Director of the Membership and Post Activities section, was named staff liaison.

Other Nat'l Hq Meetings

The National Conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants of The American Legion took place at Nat'l Hq the first week of October just prior to the fall Nat'l Executive Committee meeting.

An annual affair, the Conference is an internal seminar or workshop that introduces incoming department commanders to Nat'l Hq and further acquaints them with the services available from the national organization.

Topics covered at the general meeting included: leadership; public relations in The American Legion; explanation of the U.S. Post Office Zip Code Program by a postal official; and an introduction to the 1966 American Legion Membership Program.

At split sessions, department commanders were brought up to the minute by Legion division directors on the programs of their respective divisions, while department adjutants met separately to discuss such topics as the planning and organization of department conventions; the purposes of the district system in the Legion; the possibility of Vietnam veterans being made eligible to join the Legion; and, the handling of post charters.

At the close of the conference, during the traditional telegraphic roll call, the department commanders of The American Legion pledged an advance enrollment of 1,885,984 members by Dec. 31, 1965, for the 1966 membership year. This figure represented 72.89 per cent of the 1966 national goal of 2,587,570 members.

National commissions and committees of the Legion also convened prior to the Nat'l Executive Committee meeting to prepare reports and consider resolutions for presentation to the Committee.

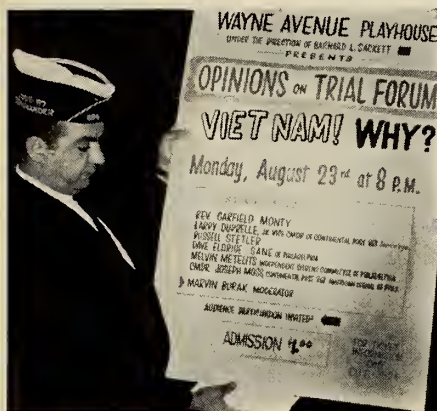
Other groups meeting were: the 30th Annual Boys State Conference; the Ninth Annual Uniformed Groups Congress; and, the First Annual Conference of Department Boy Scout Chairmen.



Shown here with Nat'l Cmdr James at the Dep't Cmdrs and Adjts meeting in Indianapolis Oct. 4-5, is the 1966 National March of Dimes Child, five-year-old Lori Wagner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wagner of Milwaukee, Wis. Over 250,000 American children are born each year with serious birth defects. Lori, who was born with an open spine, had surgical treatment at nine days old. She has been assisted by the March of Dimes and walks with the aid of full leg braces and crutches.

Vet Groups Block Red Film

A planned showing of a communist Viet Cong propaganda film in Germantown (Philadelphia), Pa., was canceled through the efforts of the Legion and the VFW, reports the Pennsylvania American Legion News. A controversial radio commentator, Marvin Burak, sponsored the film, the same film that prompted the resignation of Peter Vujacic as assistant professor at Penn State Univ.'s Ogontz (Philadelphia) campus (American Le-



The Legion fights subversion.

gion Magazine, July 1965, P. 38). The film's commentator, Russell Stetler, who has completed his junior year at Haverford College, is spending this semester showing the film on college campuses around the country. The film itself, said a Legion official, would be nothing without Stetler's commentary. Stetler had a \$400-a-year scholarship from the Philadelphia Board of Education. Recently, the board investigated and revoked the scholarship because he had taken leave from Haverford College without notifying Philadelphia's superintendent of schools. In 1964, Stetler started a campaign to raise money to send medical supplies to the Viet Cong.

Thomas Cammarota, of **Post 864, Philadelphia**, Legion 7th District Cmdr, learned that the film's program and posters listed, without permission, the post cmdr and vice cmdr of **Post 263, Philadelphia**, as speakers "in favor of the Government policy in Vietnam." Cammarota told the Philadelphia newspapers that neither Joseph Moss nor Larry Durrell had consented to participate in the program. Moss had agreed only to review the film. In photo above, Cammarota shows a poster.

After a meeting of Legion and VFW officials with Burak and Barney L. Sackett, owner of the Wayne Ave. Playhouse, the Veterans' leaders decided to picket the showing of the film at the Playhouse. Sackett petitioned for an injunction to halt the picketing but was turned down by Judge Theodore L. Reimel when

Cammarota told the Judge that Legionnaires would conduct a memorial service outside the theater for a neighborhood Marine killed recently in South Vietnam: Marine Cpl. Rowland J. Adamoli, 25, of Germantown. (See "New Posts," page 34.) His father, Carl J. Adamoli, was a Marine lieutenant decorated for bravery in WW1. He died in 1964.

Plans to show the film were abandoned when the theater owner said he was concerned with the "lives and safety" of those who might attend. When promoter Burak arrived at the theater he found only 10 persons in the crowd of 1,000 in the street who wanted to see the film. While telling them the film would be shown at a private home, Burak was punched in the nose by an onlooker who didn't like certain home movies. The police took over.

Our Mixed-Up Youths

The following is reprinted from "The Hoosier Legionnaire," the Dep't of Indiana monthly newspaper. It was the lead in a story by Arthur M. McDowell entitled "Youth Looks to the American Legion": "Three major universities and a leading magazine recently conducted a survey among high school and college juniors in America to determine their political thinking. Here are some of the results:

"Sixty-one per cent said the profit incentive isn't necessary to the survival of free enterprise; 62% thought a worker should not produce all he can; 62% said the government has the responsibility to provide jobs; 50% believe there should be close government regulation of all business; 53% believe in government ownership of banks, railroads, and steel companies.

"But the most startling of all—to my way of thinking—was the fact that 84% denied that patriotism is vital and plays an important part in our lives. Among the conclusions that have been drawn from this survey are that the country is ready for the welfare state and that we are raising a lot of mixed-up kids. . . ."

Philippines Posts' News

Legionnaires in the Dep't of the Philippines expect to build a new Department Home in Manila. . . . Typical of the activities among this Department's posts are those of **Post 10, Clark AFB**: Purchased uniforms for a Pony League team; Gave \$20 to Clark AFB Women's Welfare Assoc.; Distributed packages at the Children's Christmas Party; also, packages to the GI Dependents in Angeles City, to inmates at Tenement Settlement House in Paco, Manila, and

cash, toys, candies, fruits, etc., to the Tala Leprosarium in Novaliches.

And from **Bataan Post 19** comes a "beef": "Despite the fact that the 88th U.S. Congress, at the instance of The American Legion, released \$1,500,000 to help the Philippine Nat'l Shrines Commission develop the Bataan-Corregidor War Memorial, the Commission is developing only Corregidor Island and not Bataan."

Post 4, Olongapo, Zambales, gave P1,000 (a peso is worth 25 cents in U.S. money) to the Sta. Rita Elem. school for modern toilets and drinking fountains, P5,000 to the same school for the elevation of the main building and construction of five additional rooms, and then P2,000 more for the same project. Plus other substantial gifts. **Post 8, Zamboanga City H.S.**, offers the story told by lyricist E. Y. Harburg about the Russian child who asked his mother: "Does God know we don't believe in Him?"

BRIEFLY NOTED

Veterans organizations in **Delaware Co., Pa.**, have organized an "action committee" for counterpicketing pacifist demonstrations. Representatives of 35 American Legion posts and several Veterans of Foreign Wars and Catholic War Veterans posts met recently at **Legion Post 566, Glenolden**, according to H. Richard Francis, Legion Eighth District Cmdr. He reported that over 150 veterans demonstrated in Springfield on a recent Saturday afternoon "to show that the veterans organizations are behind the President." Francis said the demonstrators represented about 10,000 of the county's vets, all fully supporting the counter-picket proposal.

Cecil H. Beekman, former chairman of **Hempstead, N.Y., Squadron 390**, Sons of The American Legion, is shown in the photo below presenting to his son, Gerard, the S.A.L. Nat'l Ten Ideals award



A proud parental presentation

and to his son, Jeffrey, the S.A.L. Nat'l Five Star award. Both boys are, according to Beekman, the first in New York

State to receive both national awards, the Five Star having been issued previously to Gerard and the Ten Ideal to Jeffrey. The awards are based on written examinations in patriotism, citizenship, discipline, Legionism and leadership. Gerard is commander of the Hempstead squadron and Jeffrey is sergeant-at-arms.

With 186 competitors, the annual Minnesota Legion golf tournament was held in Alexandria. Vincent Loechler, of Robbinsdale, repeated as champion, defeated George Saiki, of Mankato, in the finals. Consolation honors went to Mal Eiken, of Montevideo. Robert Seipp, of Tyler, was the medalist. Bill Kroon, of Hopkins, repeated as senior champion, winning from George Schiefly, of Brown's Valley, in the finals. Consolation winner was John Oman, of Cass Lake. Co-chairmen of the tournament were John Maetzold and Willie Mund of Alexandria Post 87.

Nat'l Recreation Assoc. citations for outstanding service to recreation in local communities have been awarded to three Legionnaires and two Legion posts. The individuals are James E. Reynolds, Troy, Ala.; Seth A. Abbott, Hamburg, N.Y.; and James H. Radler, Lehighton, Pa. The posts: **Post 201, Livingston, N.J.**, and **Post 9, Derry, N.H.** NRA, a non-profit organization, has fostered and served recreation in America for more than 50 years.

The first book given in memory of a Vietnam death casualty has been received by Legion Nat'l Hq. It is "The United States Marines: A Pictorial History," by Lynn Montross, donated to the Verna B. Grimm Memorial Book Collection by Past Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson in memory of Lance Corporal Carroll E. Fankhouser, Jr., of West Branch, Iowa.

Two Dep't of Florida 1965 Legion baseball players have been signed by the major leagues. Charles Peet 3rd, first baseman for **Palm Beach Post 12 South**, will go with the San Francisco Giants. Wayne Fuzzard, 6-4 southpaw pitcher and power hitter for **Fort Pierce Post 40**, signed with the Boston Red Sox.

POSTS IN ACTION

Posts all over the country have offered resolutions condemning the various manifestations of opposition to the Government's policy in Vietnam—"teach-ins," draftcard burning, blocking of troop trains, rallies on campuses, etc. Among the posts heard from are **Post 450, Cor-**

onado, Calif.; **Lehighton Post, Pa.;** **Post 69, Lafayette, La.;** **Post 8, Lexington, Ky.**

For its public service and Americanism programs during the past year, **Post 3, Kingsport, Tenn.**, has won the state American Legion trophy and certificate. The 24 activities conducted by the post included co-sponsorship of a 12-times-a-year display of 300 flags along a three-mile street during the year, and sponsorship of the annual Legion carnival ending with the July 4 parade. The post also provides a weekly radio program for veterans.



Child Welfare Carnival of Post 201, Louisville, Ky., this year netted \$24,184 for the retarded children of Jefferson County.

In addition to its annual scholarship award of \$1,000, **Post 342, Freeport, N.Y.**, gave medals and cash prizes totaling \$175 to three high school students for essays on J. Edgar Hoover's book, "Masters of Deceit." U.S. Savings Bonds, gold brooches and medals were awarded in the post's oratorical contest in the junior and senior high schools and elementary schools.

Post 194, Rising Sun, Md., had three Boys Staters in 1964 who are still streaking. One entered the Naval Academy, another won a Westinghouse Scholarship to Johns Hopkins, and the third won a Naval ROTC scholarship to the Univ. of California at Los Angeles.



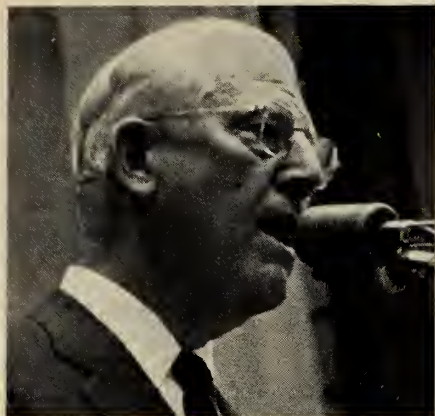
Post 310, Hallandale, Fla., dedicated this monument, built at no cost to the post, "to all of our departed comrades." At left are DAV members. At right are Legionnaires.

Post 7, Tucson, Ariz., erected a monument at Fort Lowell in memory of the soldiers who protected Tucson in the pioneer days when Indian Chief Geronimo was a threat. The builders, all past post commanders ranging in age from 70 to 75, were John Martin, Stanley Hult, Neil MacDonald, Sidney Perlman, and Frederick Gallagher.

Fort Lowell was established in August 1866 under the command of Col. C. P. Lowell of the 6th Cavalry, USA, and named for him. The army post is located seven miles from the heart of Tucson, although the original site was in what is now known as the Old Military Plaza in the center of downtown Tucson. Fort Lowell was moved to its present location in 1873. After the capture of Chief Geronimo in the summer of 1886 the threat of the Apache tribe ended and with it the need for military protection at Fort Lowell. The fort was abandoned soon after.

Honors continue to come to **Post 222, Laguna Beach, Calif.**, for its community service program. A citation from the Legion's Nat'l Child Welfare Commission and a similar one from the District Cmdr are the latest recognitions. The post's continuing program embraces 31 separate community aid projects. The local press and other papers carried 118 items in the past year describing Post 222 projects.

Every Friday the 13th the Black Cats howl in Lancaster, Ohio. The Cats are all the past commanders, and the current post commander of **Post 11, Lancaster**, functioning since 1931 to assist the current officers in all administrative problems. The Cats are led to a secret meeting place known only to the Tom Cat (the past commander one year out of office). After the meeting: dinner and catnip (in bottles).



Harold J. Gallagher

Post 1217, New York, N.Y., made the 23rd annual presentation of its Bill of Rights Defense Gold Medal to Harold J. Gallagher, attorney, past president of the American Bar Association, and chairman of its Special Committee on Bill of Rights Memorial, which raised funds to finance the Bill of Rights Room Exhibit in the Federal Hall Nat'l Memorial in New York.

Post 17, Greenville, Texas, gave a Citation for Meritorious Service to Mrs. Clay Lowe for saving the lives of four children in a house trailer fire.

The photo below shows how one Legionnaire worked a Legion creed of "God and Country" into a Christmas lighting contest entry. George A. Ober, Jr., Americanism officer of **Post 15, Ashland, N.H.**, won first prize in Ashland's Christmas Lighting contest a year ago (in the Business Division). The lighted sign, "One Nation Under God Indivisible. . . ." has a church belfry background, with edging of evergreen, and the flag, with a spotlight on it, flying overhead.



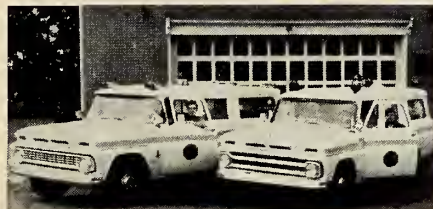
Christmas at Post 15, N.H.

Post 114, Batesville, Ark., has given about \$660 to various community projects this year, including Child Welfare, Emergency Relief Fund, Christmas Cheer Fund, Athletic Field Improvement, etc.

Not only did **Post 14, St. Petersburg, Fla.**, win a Legion national citation for its Americanism efforts in the past year, Bob Francis, chairman of the post's Committee on Un-American Activities, got a personal citation from the Cuban Civic Club of Tampa for his efforts and concern regarding Latin America.

Post 53, Front Royal, Va., recently sponsored for the citizens of the community a free concert by the 100-man U.S. Army Field Band of Washington, D.C.

Post 16, Slatington, Pa., has just put into community service its sixth ambulance in the past 28 years. Since 1963 the post



Another ambulance gift from **Post 16, Pa.**

has had two ambulances constantly in service, manned by 30 volunteers, and free to anyone within a ten-mile radius. Shown in the photo above are two members of the Ambulance Service Committee, George J. Dorward (left) and Michael Hertzog.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SEPTEMBER 30, 1965	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$1,213,985.09
Receivable	368,987.79
Inventories	348,559.53
Invested Funds	2,064,729.73
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	286,682.58
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,637,697.20
Real Estate	819,469.33
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	242,385.38
Deferred Charges	90,837.05
	<u>\$9,073,333.68</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities	\$ 496,387.94
Funds Restricted as to use	25,827.87
Deferred Income	1,560,804.86
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	286,682.58
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,637,697.20
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	25,119.11
Restricted Fund	428,635.62
Real Estate	819,469.33
Reserve for Rehabilitation	528,607.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	129,843.02
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	<u>1,991,674.92</u>
Unrestricted Capital	<u>1,074,258.31</u>
	<u>\$3,065,933.23</u>
	<u>\$9,073,333.68</u>

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles N. Collatos, Commissioner of Veterans Services of Massachusetts, named by the President to serve on the Nat'l Selective Service Appeal Board. Legionnaire Collatos is a Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1955-59).

Dr. G. Warren Hargreaves, of Junction City, Kansas, a member of the Legion's Americanism Commission, appointed by Governor Avery as chairman of Kansas Veterans Commission.

James V. Demarest, of New York, given this year's Nat'l President's Merit Award of The American Legion Press Association. He is chairman of The American Legion Convention Commission.

Daniel W. Shaub, appointed by Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania as Deputy Adjutant General for Commonwealth Veteran Affairs. Legionnaire Shaub was Pennsylvania Dep't Adjutant from 1953 until his retirement in 1963.

DIED

Spencer S. Eccles, of Ogden, Utah, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1940-41).

Harry Converse Wilder, of Scottsdale, Ariz., who held Legion membership in New York and was a Past Dep't Cmdr of New York (1925-26).

Ed J. Zoble, of Scottsdale, Ariz., Past Dep't Cmdr of Wyoming (1936-37) and vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission from 1954-62.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

3rd Arm'd Div—(July) Paul W. Corrigan, 38 Exchange St., Lynn, Mass.

3rd Inf Div—(July) Fred Winant, Rt. 1, Centerville, Va.

4th Arm'd Div—(July) Ridsen L. Fountain, 4414 Volta Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007

5th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Mrs. Claire E. Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis, Mo. 63147

6th Arm'd Div—(July) Edward F. Reed, P. O. Box 492, Louisville, Ky. 40201

11th Field Art'y—(July) Robert J. Summers, 84 Ampere Pkway, East Orange, N.J.

13th Corps—(July) William S. Babik, 2616 Colchester Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44106

20th, 1171st, 1340th Combat Eng Bns—(Aug.) George F. Rankin, 5711 Ave. H., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234

24th Inf Div—(Aug.) Kenwood Ross, 120 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

25th Inf Div—(July) Richard H. Ferriter, P. O. Box 101, Arlington, Va.

30th Inf Div—(July) Saul Solow, 42 Parkway Dr., Syosset, N.Y. 11791

(Continued on page 34)

35th Field Art'y, Supply Co (WW1)—(July) Orland Cunningham, P. O. Box 244, Peru, Ind.
 42nd Div (WW1 & 2)—(July) Charles F. Marshall, 2005 N. Emerson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46218
 43rd Eng Reg't (GS)—(Aug.) David J. Skaff, 1107 Grand Ave., Ames, Iowa 50010
 74th AAA, 372nd St Bn—(Aug.) Hiram L. Adams, 944 Ruie Rd., North Tonawanda, N.Y. 14120
 77th Field Art'y, 2nd Bn—(July) Jim Collins, Northwest Apts. 3A, Corsicana, Tex. 75110
 80th Div—(Aug.) Carl C. Ferritto, 28766 Alton Ave., Wickliffe, Ohio 44092
 82nd Airborne Div—(July) Carl L. Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, Ohio 44907
 84th Inf Div—(Aug.) William R. Johnson, P. O. Box 1224, Fort Myers, Fla. 33901
 94th Inf Div—(July) Roger H. Keith, 170 Hillberg Ave., Brockton, Mass. 02401
 96th Inf Div—(July) Richard Klassen, 929 S. Myrtle, Kankakee, Ill. 60901
 101st Field Art'y, 212th Arm'd Field Art'y—(Jan.) Caesar Cabral, 320 Coffin Ave., New Bedford, Mass.
 110th Inf, Co C (WW1)—(July) Clifford W. Saylor, 231 W. Church St., Somerset, Pa. 15501
 112th Inf, Anti-Tank Co—(Aug.) Wilfred J. Eisenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Oil City, Pa.
 127th Sig Radio Intel Co—(Aug.) Edward Janowski, 8869 Fielding, Detroit, Mich.
 290th Combat Eng Bn—(July) Clyde W. Kiker, 1800 Valley Park Dr., Greensboro, N.C. 27403
 309th Field Sig Bn—(July) William Easterday, 311 W. Washington, Culver, Ind. 46511
 317th Field Sig Bn—(Apr.) Irving C. Austin, 40 Locksley Rd., Lynnfield, Mass.
 343rd Eng (GS) Co C—(Aug.) Russell O. Murtten, P. O. Box 31, Westville, Ind. 46391
 567th AAA AW Bn—(July) Floyd G. Shelton, 1905 College St., Newberry, S.C. 29108
 591st Eng Boat Reg't, Co H—(Aug.) Harold Hyland, 194 Ontario St., Honeoye Falls, N.Y. 14472
 608th, 658th Medical Clearing Cos—(July) Marlin F. Gehres, Wren, Ohio
 608th Ord Base Arm Maint Bn—(Aug.) Gus Flider, 2627 9th St., Moline, Ill. 61265
 702nd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Bob Brookhouser, 941 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa. 16502
 713th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) Orville K. Reynolds, 931 5th St., Union Beach, N.J. 07735
 729th Rwy Oper Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Albert H. Colello, 4251 4th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
 732nd Rwy Oper Bn—(July) George P. Burns, 9118 Sahler St., Omaha, Nebr. 68134
 775th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Robert J. Nicholson, 458 Valley St., Orange, N.J.
 776th Tank Dest Bn—(July) Mrs. Betty Liegel, Central City, Iowa
 780th Eng Petroleum Distr Co (WW2)—(July) W. P. Miller, 1222 N.E. 39th St., Oklahoma City 11, Okla.
 785th Base Depot Co—(Aug.) Ed K. Epland, 933 Cornwall Ave., Waterloo, Iowa
 807th Tank Dest Bn—(July) Jess L. Windsor, 610 Lakeside RR #4, Wichita 6, Kans.
 832nd Eng—(July) Harold W. Arnold, 510 Bidle Ave., Apt. 7, Wyandotte, Mich. 48192
 863rd Ord Hvy Auto Maint Co—(Aug.) Raymond F. Busching, Hudson, Iowa
 Americal Div—(June) Daniel G. Merlin, Jr., 70 Victory Rd., Dorchester, Mass. 02122
 Three Forty Ators (Former 78th GH & 348th St. Hosp Personnel)—(July) Milt Bloomquist, P. O. Box 262, Lansing, Mich. 48902

NAVY

2nd Marine Div—(July) Hugo V. Genge, P. O. Box 113, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480
 14th Seabees—(July) Joe N. Lorraine, Jr., 8624 Shagrock La., Dallas, Tex. 75218
 16th Seabees—(Aug.) G. E. Swan, Rt. 2 Box 783, Gresham, Ore.
 21st Seabees—(Aug.) Jake Stiles, 1320 S. Wall St., Tyler, Tex.
 55th Seabees—(June) Art Johnson, P. O. Box 2342, Carmel, Calif.
 302nd Seabees—(July) Harry W. Price, Jr., 135 W. 3rd St., Lewistown, Pa. 17044
 Marine V-12 Northwestern Univ, Barracks #1, Co A (1943)—(July) Earl Asbury, 624 Vine Ave., Las Animas, Colo.
 Patrol Aircraft Service 1-8, Fleet Air Wing #6—(Aug.) John George Rueckert, 23271 Schoolcraft St., Canoga Park, Calif.
 Recruiting Sta Personnel (Milwaukee)—(Aug.) P. R. Schultz, 326 W. Jackson, Woodstock, Ill.
 USS Callaway (APA 35)—(Aug.) Wallace E. Shipp, 5319 Manning Pl. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016
 USS Laurens (APA 153)—(Feb.) Edward Falk, 5940 NW 12th Ct., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33313
 USS Philadelphia (CL 41)—(Aug.) Frank J. Amorson, 93 Dunbar St., Somerset, N.J. 08873
 USS Spearfish (SS 190)—(Aug.) R. N. Yokanovich, 502 McNamara Ave., Hastings, Minn. 55033

USS Susan B. Anthony (PA 72)—(July) D. F. Stier, 430 W. Rudisill St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AIR

13th Air Depot Gp—(July) Carl A. Herbig, 521 Western Union Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 30303
 20th Aero Sqdn, 1st Day Bomb Gp (1917-19)—(June) Rhea F. Moore, 107 Fincastle Tnpke West, Tazewell, Va. 24651
 284th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(July) Leo T. Neu, 1115 Hornsby, St. Louis, Mo. 63147
 447th Sub Depot, Sta 110 (Polebrook, Eng.)—(July) Frederick H. Larsen, P. O. Box 1, Yalaha, Fla. 32797
 813th Aviation Eng Bn—(Aug.) Ed Swantack, Rt. #2, Bliss Field, Mich. 49228
 914th QM Co (WW2)—(July) L. C. Mosshart, 4205 Morrow, Waco, Tex. 76710

MISCELLANEOUS

Bataan-Corregidor Survivors—(Aug.) Wayne Carringer, Fontana Village, N.C.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Memorial Post 141, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Gunn Highway Memorial Post 147, Odessa, Fla.; Western Heights Post 95, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Colorado Springs Post 132, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Ross Stewart Post 989, Johnstown, Pa.; Capt. James Canfield Fisher Post 42, Cabanatuan City, Philippines; Gen. Felicisimo Torres Post 43, Camiling, Tarlac, Philippines; Cpl. Rowland J. Adamoli Post 985, Philadelphia, Pa.; Concord Memorial Post 616, Kinsey, Mo.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Henry C. Behrens and Arthur Ray Huyck (both 1965), Post 113, Napa, Calif.
 Everett LeMoin (1964), Post 202, Brentwood, Calif.

Henry B. Learned and Bernard J. O'Rourke (both 1962) and J. Frank Hayes (1963) and Bradbury S. O'Donnell (1965), Post 319, Los Angeles, Calif.

Horace R. McKinney (1965), Post 326, Long Beach, Calif.

Rev. Otto B. Duckworth (1965), Post 78, Rifle, Colo.

John F. Spain, Sr. (1964), Post 72, Southington, Conn.

William Glenn Matthews (1965), Post 14, Smyrna, Del.

Emmett L. Andrews and Edward J. Corrigan (both 1964) and Jack Royal (1965), Post 30, Sarasota, Fla.

Estelle G. Sanner (1965), Post 242, Orlando, Fla.

Robert F. Murphy and Fenton R. Quinn and Thomas L. Routledge and Dr. A. H. Simpson (all 1964), Post 90, Marshall, Ill.

George Delaney and Michael Motto and Hartwig Rasmussen and Stanley Styburski (all 1964), Post 686, Elmwood Park, Ill.

Dr. Damon C. Schwindler (1965), Post 264, Indianapolis, Ind.

William C. Allen and Ernest Schroeder (both 1965), Post 3, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Leo J. Dwyer (1962) and William M. Clemens and Rev. Albert Hoffmann and Charles G. Kretschmer and Albert V. Schlitz (all 1965), Post 6, Dubuque, Iowa.

Julius W. Holt and Wilfred J. Menard and George J. Richardson and Ernest F. Roberts (all 1965), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

William S. Ash (1965), Post 95, Quincy, Mass.

Robert H. Chittick, III and Bernard A. Cullen (both 1965), Post 194, Hamilton, Mass.

E. Foster Kimball and Warren Nixon and George E. Wood (all 1965), Post 249, Littleton, Mass.

William C. Siegel and Frank Varblow and

Gordon B. Willis (all 1964), Post 142, Capac, Mich.

Herbert E. Cook and Matthew W. Jamieson (both 1965), Post 187, Detroit, Mich.

Otto Baumgartner and L. J. Beal, Sr. and Owen Bernstein and Clifford Billmeyer and Dr. Harold Billmeyer (all 1962), Post 315, Brooklyn, Mich.

Oscar Nierson and Carl Oseth and George Schmitz (all 1965), Post 191, Caledonia, Minn.
 Frank M. Cuba and Rudolph Vrzak (both 1965), Post 47, Schuyler, Nebr.

Fred Neibauer and Clyde O. Nilson and Dan J. O'Connell and Irvin Parsons (all 1964), Post 86, Atkinson, Nebr.

Joseph H. Cullen, Sr. and Floyd J. Daley and Walter W. Johnston and Forrest E. Morrison (all 1965), Post 6, Portsmouth, N.H.

Ernest E. Lefavour and Roger H. Morission and Earle M. Tuttle (all 1965), Post 60, Farmington, N.H.

Frederick W. Hazekamp and Thomas Murphy (both 1965), Post 154, Butler, N.J.

Emil J. Tschupp (1964), Post 221, Ridgefield, N.J.

Anthony Wagner (1965), Post 240, Prospect Park, N.J.

Charles F. Kerr, Sr. (1964), Post 157, Brooklyn, N.Y.

John C. Hart (1965), Post 263, New York, N.Y.

Anthony Bucaria and Eli Charney and James Ciminelli and Mathew Furboter and Charles W. Gatke (all 1965), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Arthur Mallon (1964) and Arthur Firmery (1965), Post 510, Bayside, N.Y.

William H. Spink and Michael J. Aste and Louis Gallo (all 1965), Post 948, Bellmore, N.Y.

Ben Jones (1964), Post 1695, Ithaca, N.Y.

Edwin B. Pinckney (1964), Post 1762, Elmira, N.Y.

Nash D. McKee (1965), Post 9, Charlotte, N.C.

A. E. Funk (1965), Post 100, Hebron, N. Dak.

Ray Miller (1962) and Lawrence Bracewell (1963) and Emil Odou (1964), Post 115, Hettlinger, N. Dak.

Patsy Papa and Harry S. Stevenson and Leonard Tiberio (all 1965), Post 481, Midland, Pa.

Claude W. Rogers (1965), Post 161, Lake View, S.C.

J. Leonard Lawliss (1963) and Frank C. Corry and Ray A. Greenwood (both 1965), Post 3, Montpelier, Vt.

David J. Breen (1964) and Richard W. Grievens and Roy Sweet (both 1965), Post 25, Windsor, Vt.

Kenneth H. Scott (1965), Post 2, Petersburg, Va.

Clyde Shrauger and Hugo D. Thiret and Frank VanValkenburg and Bruce P. Warrick (all 1965), Post 63, Mount Vernon, Wash.

Martin Bendsten (1965), Post 152, Randle, Wash.

Milton Fulda (1965), Post 57, Madison, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

American Legion Life Insurance
Month ending Sept. 30, 1965

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1965	\$ 509,119
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958	2,875,269
Basic units in force (number)	116,320
New applications since Jan. 1	9,853
New applications rejected	1,485

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

IN AND AROUND Baltimore, Md., and nearby Fort McHenry, many of the relics associated with Francis Scott Key's writing of the words of our national anthem during the War of 1812 can still be seen.

Fort McHenry itself, where Key saw the flag flying at dawn's early light after 25 hours of bombardment by British warships in 1814, is preserved as a National Monument. It is one of a small number of places in the country where our flag is traditionally not lowered at sunset.

Forty miles away, the huge, original flag that Key saw hangs on public display in one of the new buildings of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. After the 1814 battle, a large piece

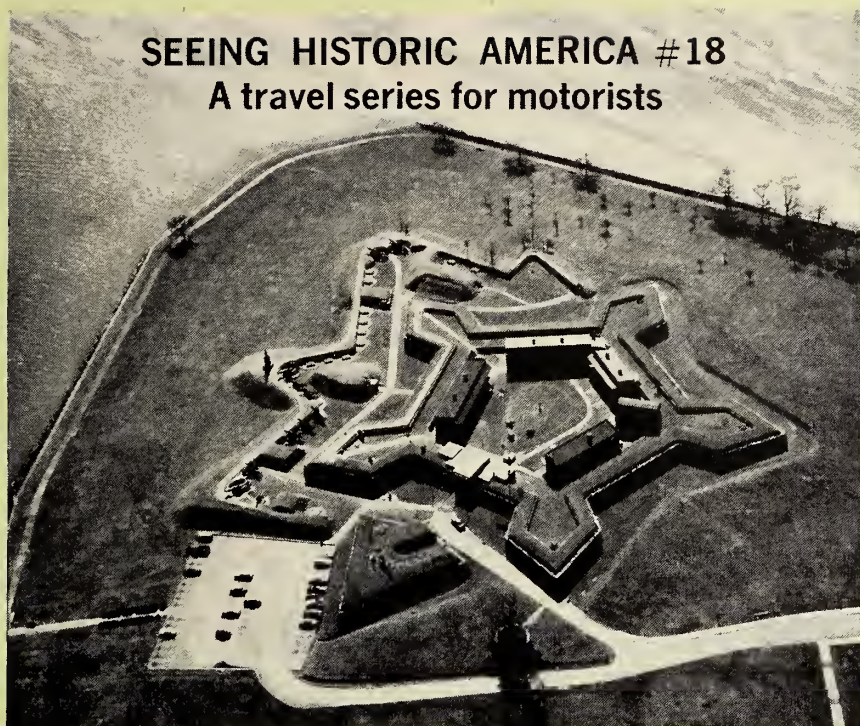


PHOTO BY E. WARREN—BALTIMORE C. OF C.

Now a National Monument, Fort McHenry remains today much as it was in 1812.



The Birthplace of Our NATIONAL ANTHEM

was cut out of it in which to wrap casualties. It has 15 stars and 15 stripes and measures 30 by 42 feet.

Fort McHenry is just three miles southeast of Baltimore. From downtown Baltimore, you go south on Hanover St. (Md. Rte. 2) to Fort Ave., and left on Fort Ave. to get to Fort McHenry.

Shaped like a five-pointed star, it is in excellent condition. Most of the buildings are much as they were at the time of bombardment, and three cannon used in the defense of Baltimore are still there. The Fort is open daily except Christmas and New Year's Day. There is a self-guiding tour and there are many exhibits, including the Bowie collection of firearms covering the period from 1700 to WWI.

In 1814, Baltimorean Francis Scott Key, a lawyer and poet, had been asked by his Government to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the British. On September 13-14 he stood helplessly, as a temporary guest, on the deck of a British warship while his hosts shelled Fort McHenry, which controlled the water

invasion route to Baltimore. When the bombardment stopped at dawn, Key saw the Fort's flag still flying and in a wave of emotion he composed the words of The Star-Spangled Banner. Congress did not confirm it as the national anthem until 1931.



Baltimore is rich in historic interest and has rebuilt much of its downtown area in impressive fashion. The U.S. Frigate *Constellation*, first ship of the U.S. Navy (1797), said to be the oldest ship in the world still afloat, is at the foot of Market St. (Open May 30-Labor Day, daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. 50¢; rest of

year closed Mon., and Sun. morning.) The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, where Mary Young Pickersgill made the flag Francis Scott Key saw, is at 844 E. Pratt St.; it has relics, documents and memorabilia of the War of 1812. (Open Tues.-Sat., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. 50¢, children free.) There are many other fascinating points of interest in this old city.

1965 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Outstanding—Holiday Inn Downtown. Howard and Lombard Sts. 254 air-cond. rooms, 13 stories, pool. Revolving roof-top restaurant, bar. (301) 685-3500. **Excellent**—Castle Motor Inn. Franklin & Paca Sts., on US 40. 201 air-cond. rooms. Restaurant, bar. (301) 837-5233. **Excellent**—Mohawk Motor Inn. 1701 Russell St., southwest on Maryland Route 3, north of Beltway exit 7 near Baltimore-Washington Parkway. 126 air-cond. rooms, pool. Restaurant, bar. (301) 837-2400. **Excellent**—Chesapeake Restaurant. 1701 N. Charles St. Noon-midnight; closed Mon., also two weeks in July and major holidays. Specialties: steak, lobster, local sea food. (301) VE 7-7711. (There are many additional motels, hotels and restaurants in the Baltimore area. See Mobil Travel Guide to the Middle Atlantic States.)

Your visit to any historic area is enriched if you read about it first. The National Park Service's 38-page historical handbook on Fort McHenry costs 25¢. Francis F. Beirne's "The Amiable Baltimoreans" gives an excellent picture of the city and its history. See also "Francis Scott Key and the Star-Spangled Banner" by Joseph L. Schott, American Legion Magazine, April 1964.

MAN'S CONQUEST OF BLINDNESS

(Continued from page 21)

bands and move from place to place together. So numerous do they become at times in the narrow streets that they must be whipped from the way to allow passage of some person of rank."

This is like a scene from the Middle Ages when great plagues left millions of dead and afflicted in their wake. Trachoma was brought back to Europe by soldiers returning from the Holy Land following the Crusades (and later from the Napoleonic campaign in Egypt). Blind beggars went through the streets of Paris crying, "*Sainte Terre! Sainte Terre!*" (Holy Land! Holy Land!), hoping to arouse a spark of religion-inspired compassion in the hearts of their fellow men. But the blind had multiplied to such great numbers that, in the phrase of one historian, they "became a scourge in Europe and Asia." Blind beggars existed in such large numbers that they were forced to squabble for standing room along the more favorable streets for begging in Paris and London.

One of the earliest attempts to do something specific for the blind was the founding of the famous *Hospice des Quinze-Vingts* by Louis IX (later St. Louis) in Paris around the middle of the 13th century. This "Congregation of the 300," according to tradition, was organized to care for 300 crusaders who were deliberately blinded by a Turkish sultan. While awaiting the ransom for Louis IX's release (the king had fallen into the hands of the Saracens on his first crusade), the sultan amused himself by blinding 20 captives a day for 15 days. As a gesture to his men, Louis established one of the first blind brotherhoods of the Middle Ages.

The "Quinze-Vingts" was a lay brotherhood given over to religious works. It was granted certain privileges, such as freedom from taxation and the right of asylum. In time any blind person (not just the 300) could seek refuge inside the walls of the "Quinze-Vingts." Its very existence captured the imagination, and the wealthy contributed to its cause for the privilege of being buried within its walls. The cry, "*Sainte Terre!*" became a favorite of all blind beggars, whether they had been to the Holy Land or not.

Despite the king's patronage, the inmates of the "Quinze-Vingts" had to go into the streets themselves to beg. For all its humanitarianism, it was no real solution. The French satirist, Rutebeuf, voiced a common question: "I don't know why the King has gathered together three hundred blind in one house only to go trooping through the streets of Paris the livelong day crying ceaselessly. They keep running into one another and bruising each other since no one leads them."

Even as late as the end of the 18th century the blind were used to furnish amusement for gaping, smirking crowds at fairs. In September 1771, at the market of Sainte Ovide in Paris, then the "intellectual center of all of Europe," Valentin Haüy witnessed what he regarded as a revolting spectacle. At this great fair he saw a group of blind men, "grotesquely dressed, wearing high, pointed caps and huge cardboard spectacles." Music



"I knew you were a school dropout but I didn't know it was a cooking school!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

had been placed on a desk before them. Each man carried some form of musical instrument and, then, to the delight of the crowd, attempted to play various tunes. Haüy recoiled at the laughter of the mob and was shocked by the cruel exploitation of the blind. The sound of the senseless jumble of "music" seemed to be the right accompaniment for the guffaws of an equally senseless audience.

This unfortunate spectacle inspired Haüy to found the first school for the blind in 1785. He believed that the blind need not become beggars, nor be put on public display, but should be taught to read and to do some kind of work. His school revolutionized the treatment of the blind. Haüy also devised the idea of printing books with raised letters, which was the germ of the idea which would later be refined into the Braille system.

The French Government later took over the school, and, many years later, Louis Braille, one of its "*jeune aveugles*" (young blind students), became a teacher there. In 1834 he perfected his raised-dot system, now the standard reading method of the blind.

In the medical field most treatments for eye diseases were useless and tortur-

ous for centuries prior to the late 1700's. One medical book suggested that wicks, soaked in honey, vinegar and verdigris (a poisonous chemical derived from copper) were good for infected eyes if threaded through the eyelids. In another "remedy" the skin of the nape of the neck was pinched with a metal clamp, then a thick, arrowlike needle was pushed through the raised fold of skin.

YET REAL MEDICAL progress has been under way for the past 200 years, producing treatments, techniques and some preventives that have steadily reduced blindness and alleviated eye disorders. Behind them all has been a technical drama in the development of tools for eye specialists, which only the professionals can fully appreciate.

Down through the years, all of medicine and many nonmedical sciences have profited from this technical progress. Both the telescope and microscope grew out of the work on lenses for eyeglasses that came from Friar Bacon's suggestion, as did the understanding of the mechanics of light itself, in which the work of earlier men was raised to an organized branch of science in Newton's classic "*Opticks*" in 1704. Dentistry and general surgery trace the development of local anesthetics to Koller's use of cocaine in eye surgery in 1884.

Many major eye defects defied diagnosis until, in 1851, the great German physicist Hermann von Helmholtz invented the *ophthalmoscope* (off-thalmo-scope), the familiar little gadget with which your eye doctor peers into your eyes with a thin beam of light and sees their dark interiors. Before Helmholtz, the doctor was almost as blind to what ailed his patient as the undiagnosed patient might become to everything. Within 15 years of 1851, scientists, peering through Helmholtz's gadget, had spelled out the diagnosis of a host of blinding afflictions in a parade of new knowledge that still hasn't stopped. Dr. James Lebensohn calls all the years since 1851 "The Ophthalmoscopic Age." A prosaic sentence in the 11th edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1910) is an amusingly understated tribute to Helmholtz without naming him. Quote: "... the proportion of blind persons to population has diminished at each successive enumeration since 1851, in which year particulars of those afflicted ... were ascertained for the first time."

Certain drugs are invaluable in the routine treatment of eye diseases. Without some basic ones many advanced practices today would be impossible. The use of *belladonna* in eye surgery dates back to Himly in 1800. It had something in it that dilated the pupil of the eye. In 1831 Mein isolated *atropine* from bella-

(Continued on page 38)



OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

On January 1, 1966, two important changes will be made in your Official American Legion Life Insurance Plan.

1. All benefits at all ages will be increased by 15% through all of 1966—and at no increase in premium.

2. A new age group will be added to the schedule of benefits, extending coverage all the way to age 75. (Legionnaires under 75 whose coverage under the plan terminated when they became 70 may re-apply for insurance.)

Your American Legion Life Insurance was already one of America's best insurance buys. These improvements make it a bigger and better bargain than ever. The bargain price: still only \$2 a month. That's less than 7¢ a day.

To apply, just fill out the form below and mail it with your check for \$24. That low premium buys you a full year of protection.

Remember, only you as a Legionnaire can buy this coverage.

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE, DETERMINED BY AGE*

AGE	BASIC FULL UNIT	TOTAL COVERAGE DURING 1966
Under 35.....	\$8,000.....	\$9,200.00
35 to 45.....	4,500.....	5,175.00
45 to 55.....	2,200.....	2,530.00
55 to 60.....	1,200.....	1,380.00
60 to 65.....	800.....	920.00
65 to 70.....	500.....	545.00
70 to 75.....	330.....	379.50

*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces, as shown in chart.



OFFICIAL
AMERICAN
LEGION
LIFE
INSURANCE
PLAN

IMPORTANT

If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas. If your application is not accepted, your premium will be refunded.

MAIL TO:

AMERICAN LEGION
LIFE INSURANCE
PLAN,
P.O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
60680

APPLICATION for YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE for MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT—ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS—CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence _____
Street No. City State

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for a Full Unit of insurance at Annual Premium of \$24.00 ☐ or a Half Unit at \$12.00 ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?

Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____

3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19_____. Signature of Applicant _____

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63

MAN'S CONQUEST OF BLINDNESS

(Continued from page 36)

donna as the dilating agent. Fraser, 32 years later, found in an extract of the Calabar bean the first *miotic* known. A miotic contracts the pupil. Both drugs are valuable in eye diagnosis and surgery and have medical properties of their own in serious eye diseases. Albrecht von Gräfe later used atropine to treat *iritis*, once a terrible, blinding disease. Within two years of Fraser's discovery, four men independently isolated *eserine*, the specific miotic agent, from the bean extract.

Miotics became the first known drugs to treat chronic *glaucoma*, one of the most insidious of blinding diseases that remains a scourge today.

GLAUCOMA is second only to *senile cataract* as a leading cause of blindness in the U.S. now. It is astounding that these two diseases are the cause of 29.1% of all blindness in this country. Though once little or nothing could be done for them, medicine has long been able to preserve the eyesight in both cases.

Glaucoma is the more insidious of the two. The man who first identified it as an increase in pressure in the globe of clear fluid within the eye is lost in history—but as long ago as 1830 Mackenzie spelled it out clearly in writing.

The outlet for the fluid becomes restricted while the manufacture of new fluid continues. Increased pressure chokes the blood supply to the retinal (light receiving) nerves. The smaller nerves on the outer fringes are destroyed first. Starting from its edges, the field of vision almost unnoticeably narrows,

without pain, over a long period of time. In typical *chronic glaucoma* the patient hardly notices it until the damage is advanced to the point where he has *tunnel vision*, seeing little except what is straight ahead. A "lucky" victim may have his loss of peripheral vision called to his attention by some dramatic incident, and thus seek an examination in time to save much of his eyesight. But often the creeping damage is enormous before the patient senses anything wrong. Unchecked, total blindness follows on the heels of tunnel vision, as the main optic nerve itself is destroyed.

Until 1857 there was no treatment, and until 1905 there was no method of early diagnosis. Even today there is no way to reverse the damage, but both surgery and drugs may stop glaucoma at the stage in which it is first discovered.

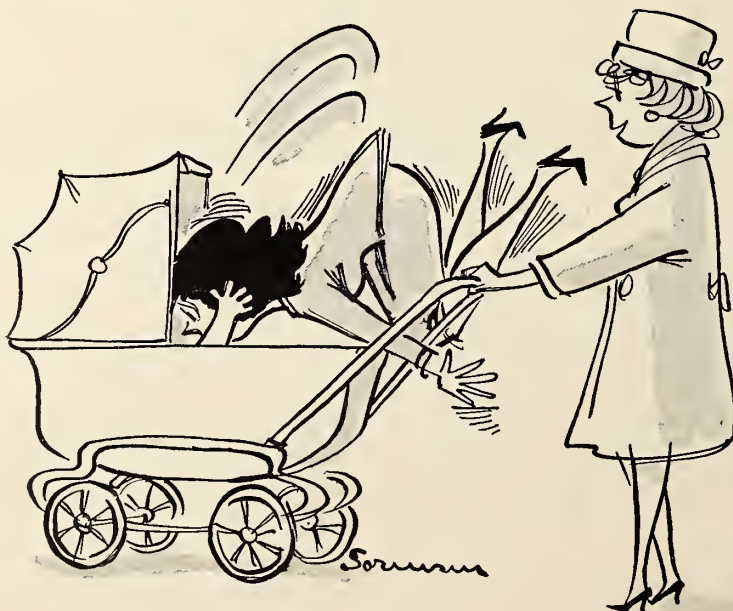
Von Gräfe, one of the greatest innovators in ophthalmology of all time (though he died at 42), cured glaucoma for the first time in 1857, with *iridectomy*. He cut away a notch in the *iris* to reopen the escape route for the dammed-up fluid. It was, and still is, an extremely delicate operation, used in *acute glaucoma*, which comes on suddenly and requires immediate surgery. Fortunately, acute glaucoma is hardly one-fourth as common as the chronic variety. In 1876, Ludwig Laquer showed that miotic drugs (remember the Calabar bean?) could reduce the pressure in chronic glaucoma without surgery. Miotics have been improved steadily since then. Today, the typical diagnosed chronic glaucoma patient carries his own little vial of medicine and holds the dis-

ease permanently in check by putting drops in his own eyes a few times a day. The key to chronic glaucoma is early discovery, and the curse of it is the difficulty of early discovery. Until 1905 there was no way to spot it until the damage had progressed dangerously. Then Schiotz devised the *tonometer*—a device with a gauge and a little weight—which is rested on the patient's anesthetized eyeball. It records eye tension by showing how much the pressure inside the eye resists the tonometer's weight.

Glaucoma is the second greatest cause of blindness in the U.S. today, purely because of the failure of the populace to have periodic tonometer tests throughout their adult years, whether or not they have any noticeable eye complaints. Experts recommend a test every two years for all adults, every year for blood relatives of known glaucoma victims. But there are real psychological barriers on the part of both doctors and patients to routine tonometer testing as a part of regular medical checkups. The test, though brief, is unpleasant (no more than that). Patients' dislike of tonometry when they have no eye complaint is readily transmitted to the physician, whose routine medical checkups already comprise a crowded schedule of tests. Many physicians also feel that eye-tension tests are so specialized that they should only be given by an eye doctor. Because in its opinion the penalties for undetected glaucoma far outweigh the objections to routine tonometry, the *National Society for the Prevention of Blindness* (NSPB) urges widespread testing. The NSPB frequently organizes "G-Days" (glaucoma-testing days) in communities or industries, seldom failing to unveil a certain percentage of cases of unsuspected developing glaucoma. The usual ratio of glaucoma in people over 40 is 20 per 1,000. Among blood relatives of known glaucoma sufferers, it may be as high as 90 (and not less than 55) per 1,000, according to a recent study.

If a device could test eye tension without touching the eye it would go a long way to wiping out the resistance to routine tests. Perhaps a sonar or radar type device may be developed that could bounce a signal through the eye fluid off the retina, and measure eye tension through changes in the echo, but no such thing has been perfected yet.

BLINDNESS FROM *senile cataract*, the leading cause of blindness in the U.S. today, is even more unnecessary. Cataract is incurable so far—but the eyesight can be saved. The lens of the eye slowly clouds over, progressively shutting out light from the nerve endings in the retina. Susruta's couching of cataract back in 600 B.C. pushed the lens aside so that partial, though highly im-



"He's all boy!"

perfect, vision could be restored. A totally blind victim could at least see forms and masses, an enormous boon for that day and age. Susruta probably didn't know whether the dark curtain was in the lens or some other layer that his needle displaced along with the lens. In 1705 Brisseau showed that it was the lens itself that loses transparency. Forty-two years later, in 1747, Jacques Daviel established one of the great landmarks of eye surgery when he cured cataract by surgically removing the lens. The patient could no longer focus his eyes, but eyeglasses were then in their fourth century of development. With the aid of special glasses, the totally blind cataract victim has been able to have his vision partially restored by Daviel's surgery ever since. Like all eye surgery, it is an extremely delicate and specialized operation. Yet cataract surgery is about 94% successful today, and it is the most common major eye surgery now performed. It is hard to imagine what it was like in Daviel's day when there were no anesthetics. Cataract is essentially a mysterious result of the aging process, labeled a degenerative disease. It awaits most people who live long enough, and with the modern prolongation of human life its incidence is steadily rising. Yet the day is gone when it was a commonplace of English speech and literature to refer offhandedly to the old as "old and blind."

YET ANOTHER cause of correctable blindness, in which science is far ahead of public education, is *amblyopia* or "lazy eye." If at birth one eye sees notably better than the other, or the two do not work well together, the child may unconsciously do his seeing with one eye, while his brain will ignore the confusing signal of the weaker eye. Within a few short years, disuse of the inferior eye can put it on the road to unstoppable blindness. Amblyopia must be detected and treated before the child is four if there is to be assurance of arresting the progressive blindness of the unemployed eye. The insidious form of this defect is *not* crossed-eyes (*strabismus*). Strabismus is entirely visible to parents and teachers and is not apt to be overlooked. The surgery to correct it dates back to Dieffenbach in 1839. But only education of parents and strict eye testing in early school grades can lead to timely detection of amblyopia in the child who thinks he is normal himself and looks entirely normal to observers. Most amblyopia (close to 100%) can be corrected if caught by age 3, close to 0% if caught after age 6. The correction varies, depending on what caused the mismatching of the eyes in the first place. Our WW2 Armed Forces discovered an astounding number of men able to use only one eye. The blind eye shows no

physical defect and men were sometimes inducted into service with amblyopia because the examiners didn't believe the draftee's declaration of no vision in one eye.

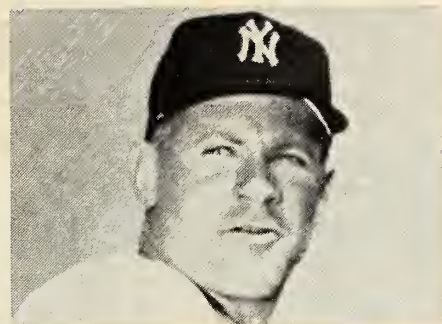
While the last century saw most of the pioneering steps in the medical preservation of eyesight, our own times have their great landmarks too. *Detached retina* is the villain in one instance. It is an unexplained optical accident in which part of the retina peels off its base like a poor job of wallpapering coming loose. It was only in 1929 that the Swiss oculist, Jules Gonin, came up with the first known cure—a delicate surgical technique that "welded" the detached part back in place with heat. Since then a *photo coagulator* heat beam has been developed to "weld" detached retinas from the outside, without cutting into the eye. The new *laser beam* also has been used experimentally. In this century, *cryosurgery*, a technique of freezing during delicate operations, has been tried effectively in some surgery for detached retina and cataract. The operation for detached retina is critical surgery, not always successful, and not necessarily permanent when successful.

Science will never put an end to loss of eyesight through *accidents*—but it has done a great deal to prevent accidents to the eye and to mitigate accidental damage. Accidents, more than anything else, cause damage to the *cornea*—the transparent outer covering which, if you touch your eye, is what you would touch. Between 1924 and 1933, Filatov, Thomas, Castroviejo and Rycroft successively developed the *corneal transplant* to maturity. Von Hippel had tried it on animals in 1885 and Zirm had successfully performed it on man in 1906. It is your cornea which is most needed if you bequeath your eyes to an eye bank for surgical use. Thanks to the transplanting technique, the cornea of a recently deceased person can be substituted for a cornea damaged in an accident, or otherwise imperfect, in a living person. Best measure of the value of the transplant is the constant appetite of eye banks for willed eyes. The whole eye cannot be transplanted. Recently, a transplant of the *sclera* (white of the eye) has made some of the more difficult operations for detached retina easier. Willed eyes are also in demand for basic research on the eye.

One technical advance of great value in cutting down accidental blindness is the perfection of *safety glasses*, widely employed both voluntarily and under legal compulsion in industry, thanks to the educative and lobbying energy of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Recently, with the help of the American Legion Child Welfare Foun-

(Continued on page 41)

If you want to STOP SMOKING here's how!



by Whitey Ford

The famous Major League pitcher who holds the most World Series records tells what happened when he decided smoking was not good for his physical fitness.

I talked to my doctor about smoking and he advised me to quit. I did. But it was hard. Then I heard about a little pill called Bantron. I was surprised to find that it helped a lot to keep me from smoking. Now, when I feel like relapsing, I just take Bantron instead.

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MAN'S CONQUEST OF BLINDNESS

(Continued from page 39)

dation, NSPB has reported successful passage of laws in 16 states to require safety glasses for children doing shop-work in schools. (The Legion foundation gift paid for an NSPB educational film documenting the need for such steps.)

Anyone who wears glasses can ask his optician to grind his next pair out of *case-hardened glass*. At a cost of a few dollars more, it is excellent insurance against accidentally being blinded by a flying object striking one's glasses, and even against your glasses breaking if accidentally dropped.

A shard of glass in an eye is one of the most difficult foreign bodies to remove. It was back in 1879 that Hirsch-

Not only do people continue to get cataract, but they get it in greater numbers than ever, while the surgery and hospitalization increase each year. Nobody knows why the lens clouds over. Nobody can stop it from clouding over or make it clear up. A cataract has to be removed, and there's no other remedy.

Nobody prevents glaucoma. The whole attack is to find it and treat it. Nobody knows why the outlet for the eye fluid constricts to create the glaucoma-causing pressure. Nobody stops the constriction before it happens. Nobody induces it to reopen on its own and stay open. Major surgery or constant medication are the only remedies, while the new cases pile up and challenge detection. Cataract, glaucoma and detached retina are among those eye defects whose *etiology* (basic cause) frankly is listed as "unknown to science" today. The operation for detached retina is a risky substitute for a means of prevention.

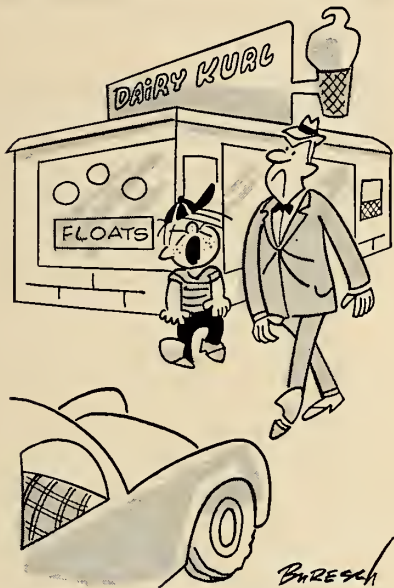
Antibiotics work fine to cure trachoma once it happens. Its etiology—a virus—is known. But it happens to more people than doctors with antibiotics can get at, and in places where doctors and modern drugs are scarce. A *vaccine* for trachoma would be something else. Any population could be systematically inoculated by trained technicians.

A possible trachoma vaccine is now being tested, and the work on it is symptomatic of the drive now, in the 1960's, for basic research to get at the causes of the classic destroyers of eyesight.

Jules Stein is one of the firebrands trying to get research into high gear. He says that basic eye research is short of good labs, short of trained manpower and short of unrestricted funds for promising projects. Dr. Stein trained as an eye doctor, then gave up his profession while still young to follow a bent for music and show business. He founded and headed up MCA (Music Corporation of America), the great entertainment agency. In 1960 he returned to his first love and, with corporation attorney Robert E. McCormick, founded Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. (RPB), a foundation to raise large gifts and distribute them to likely eye-research projects. It has raised more than \$6½ million to build ophthalmological centers at U.C.L.A. and Johns Hopkins, and has distributed more than \$1 million in research grants so far.

If RPB has its way, some future history of blindness will report that the admittedly great achievements in patchwork of our times have given way to an era when most blindness doesn't happen any more. But the research which might write that last chapter of man's conquest of blindness has merely started today.

THE END



"I can't even have a second ice cream cone, and you call this The Great Society!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

berg invented an electromagnet to remove iron particles from the eyeball, and Haab designed a giant one in 1892. But magnets don't remove glass, and glass isn't as visible to the surgeon as less transparent foreign matter in the eye.

Today, vast numbers of people who would have been blind or partially blind had they lived in an earlier age, can see, or see better. Even so, the tremendous record of ophthalmology so far has chiefly been one of sight saving. That's what the situation has called for for centuries. Yet sight saving is very much like continuously bailing out a leaking boat instead of stopping the leaks. The surgery, the eyedrops, the grinding of lenses by the millions *prevent* nothing. Ophthalmology, says Dr. Jules C. Stein, is far behind other branches of medicine in basic research that gets at causes that could lead to prevention.

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OUR FIRST GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT

(Continued from page 17)

especially the women, did everything possible to make them comfortable. They fed them all the meat, eggs and bread that they could eat. Kinder guards took over but the march south continued, with the prisoners trudging through Carizal—a Mexican village where some men of the Pershing Expedition were to meet death in June 1916—to Chihuahua City, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanaajuato, Querétaro, San Juan del Rio and, after three months and nearly 2,000 miles, into Mexico City.

Some were confined in Santiago prison. Madame Calderon de la Barca, Scottish wife of the Spanish minister, visited them and mentioned their plight in her famous memoirs. Kendall was ill with cold and fever and he and 18 smallpox patients were separated from the other prisoners and sent to the hospital of San Lazaro. This was a hospital for lepers and Kendall penned a vivid description of its horrors in his later writings.

WORD OF Kendall's plight reached New Orleans on February 2, 1842, when a letter that he had written from Chihuahua City on November 27 was received. His partner, Lumsden, and others appealed to Washington and Sec'y of State Daniel Webster demanded that Mexico release Kendall. The British had obtained the release of an Englishman with the expedition. When Gen. Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, the new U.S. Minister, arrived in Mexico City in April, he called at once on Kendall in San Lazaro. Kendall and seven others claiming American citizenship were freed a

few days later, but the remainder were chained and forced to repair roads until June 16. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the Mexican dictator, then freed them as an act of clemency on his saint's day—the birthday of Saint Antonio. Fourteen died of yellow fever on their way home.

Kendall meanwhile recovered his health, left Mexico by way of Veracruz and returned to New Orleans on May 19. His experience, serialized in the *Picayune* during 1842, made him a national figure. To his displeasure, he found some of his account copied by Capt. Frederick Marryat, the English writer, in his novel "Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet," published the following year. In 1844, Kendall rewrote his experiences in a 243,000-word work "The Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition." Harper & Brothers published this in two volumes. In the preface to his book, Kendall wrote critically of Marryat's use of material that had originally appeared in a series of rough sketches written by Kendall for the *New Orleans Picayune* of 1842.

On one of his visits to Harpers', Kendall found James Harper elected Mayor of New York and entertaining officers of a woman's temperance society. The newspaperman, who enjoyed the pleasures of life, pulled out his watch. "Come, Harper," he said, "Let's go out and get another drink, it's eleven o'clock. Ain't you dry again, I am!"

Despite this strain on their relations, Harper published seven editions of Kendall's book and sold more than 40,000

copies before the plates were destroyed in a fire at the publishing house. Bogue and Co. brought out a British edition. Originally priced by Harper at \$2.50, a first edition is now valued by collectors at \$35 to \$50 and is the cornerstone of any library of books on the Southwest.

The book and the influence of the *Picayune*, which by then was a full-sized newspaper of wide circulation, were important factors in the annexation of Texas by the United States and the consequent war with Mexico. The book has been called "The Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Mexican War.

When warfare began in 1846, Kendall was in Texas sending news of Indians to the *Picayune* and looking over 4,000 acres of frontier land granted him by Anson Jones, last President of Texas. He rushed to the Rio Grande to cover the war.

THE BATTLES of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been fought before Kendall reached the border on June 14, 1846, and the *Picayune* had news of them no sooner than anybody else. Upon his arrival, Kendall arranged for shipment of his dispatches to New Orleans from Point Isabel, Gen. Zachary Taylor's base, and appointed agents there and at Matamoros. He then attached himself to Capt. Ben McCulloch's Texas Rangers who scouted far into Mexico.

He rode, ate and slept with the soldiers. At Camargo, he joined former President Lamar of Texas, and other officers "to drink warm champagne together out of a tin cup." Near Saltillo, his troop clashed with a detachment of Mexican lancers. With the memory of Mexican dungeons still fresh in his mind from his 1842 experiences, Kendall plunged into the fray and came out with the flag of the enemy.

There were other correspondents with Taylor's army and the *Picayune* sent C. M. Haile, a Rhode Island man who had been a West Point cadet for a year before turning to journalism, to assist Kendall. He and Haile were both with General Worth's column when Taylor's army stormed Monterrey, September 20-23, in the first big battle of the Mexican War. They wrote 9,000 words of eyewitness material during and after the fighting. A courier galloped away with it, rushing through Marin, Cerralvo, Mier, Camargo and Matamoros to Point Isabel and a waiting steamer. She reached New Orleans the night of October 3. The *Picayune* had highlights of the victory in its regular Sunday morning edition and at 10 a.m. issued an "extra" with details that printers had spent the night putting into type. Crowds jammed Camp Street to buy copies and these carried the news to the North and East.

"If we were able to lay before the citi-



"Not now, Jane, me trying put cat out!"

zens of New Orleans and the country at large full particulars of the three glorious days at Monterrey in advance of our contemporaries," boasted the Picayune, "it was owing to no happy chance, but was due entirely to the foresight and prudence of our associate, now with the Army . . . Mr. Kendall determined to forward the despatches of our correspondents by express, cost what it would. Circumstances favored his design, and our packages reached us by private hands in eight days from Monterrey."

There was an armistice in northern Mexico after the battle of Monterrey. The war and the correspondents shifted first to Tampico and then Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico. But before leaving Taylor's army, Kendall asked his officer friends to send the Picayune anything of importance. A Lt. J. J. Bibb at Matamoros received news of the bloody battle of Buena Vista in which both Zachary Taylor and Jefferson Davis distinguished themselves. Bibb relayed it to the newspaper two days ahead of official despatches. The paper's "extra" gave the news of Buena Vista to the country on March 22, 1847, and helped make General Taylor President of the United States and Jefferson Davis President of the Confederacy.

LUMSDEN, who traveled from New Orleans, and Haile as well as Kendall arrived at Veracruz that month with Gen. Winfield Scott's army. But Lumsden suffered a broken leg when thrown from a horse and Haile, because of his West Point experience, was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry. Kendall now faced a multitude of problems but he had great advantages. He was his own boss. If he wanted to charter a ship, buy a horse, entertain an officer or bribe a native, he could do so without having to obtain approval of an expense account. More important, he was with a victorious army and censorship had not yet been invented.

He got off a dispatch signed "G.W.K." as soon as the guns of San Juan de Ulloa had been silenced. He then marched inland with General Worth's staff, organizing a costly and ever-lengthening pony express service to take his dispatches to Veracruz. Three of his riders were captured. One was killed. "Mr. Kendall's express" also carried personal messages for his friends and opened news sources for him. To speed handling of his dispatches, the Picayune sent steamers carrying typesetting equipment to meet those coming from Mexico. By the time the steamers returned to New Orleans, the dispatches were in type and an "extra" was out in a matter of minutes.

Ill for a time with fever, Kendall toiled with Scott's army through the summer

of 1847 along the route by which Cortez had invaded Mexico three centuries earlier. Battles were fought and won at Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Puebla and Churubusco. The army included Robert E. Lee, Franklin Pierce, George B. McClellan, T. J. (later Stonewall) Jackson, U. S. Grant, and many others who were to find high places, some of them because of the national fame Kendall's reports gave them.

He soon recovered from the wound received at Chapultepec in the September fighting. In his official report, General Worth said: "Major Borland and G. W. Kendall, volunteer aides-de-camp, the latter wounded, each exhibited habitual gallantry, intelligence and devotion." On October 29, Worth wrote Kendall: "If it does you no good the commendation of an old soldier can do you no harm. . . . I cannot part with you without an expression of my high and grateful appreciation of the value of your services on my staff in several . . . of the conflicts with the enemy in this campaign—Churubusco, El Molino del Rey & in the final attack upon and capture of the City."

Kendall realized there was a story of greater importance still to come—the peace treaty. Before returning to New Orleans, he made plans for this. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico to the United States, and affecting millions yet unborn, was signed February 2, 1848, on the altar of the cathedral there. Escorted by U.S. Cavalry, the Government courier left Mexico City on February 3 for the coast with a copy. Right behind him pounded a Picayune rider. Both reached Veracruz

in three days. There the Government man sailed at once for Mobile on the steamer *Iris*.

THE STEAMER *New Orleans* was waiting for the Picayune's dispatch but the local army commander, thinking to assure priority to the Government, delayed her departure two days. Furious over this, her captain pushed the *New Orleans* at top speed and overtook the rival steamer off Louisiana. He delivered the treaty to the Picayune on February 12, about the time the Government courier, James L. Freaner, a former war correspondent for the New Orleans Delta, landed at Mobile.

Freaner left there 48 hours ahead of the Picayune rider, who carried copies of the February 13 Picayune with details of the treaty. Between Mobile and Montgomery, the Picayune man made up 24 hours. The Charleston Courier published the Picayune's story on February 18 and said both it and Freaner had arrived the day before. Neck and neck, the two riders sped north without rest and without sleep. Next day they passed through Petersburg, Va., to which the telegraph had been extended and a summary of the Picayune story clicked ahead. The paper's courier and Freaner arrived together in Washington. Dirty and ragged because of his 17-day dash from Mexico, Freaner, the Government's man, had trouble seeing Secretary of War Marcy, and the February 21 issues of both the Baltimore Sun and Washington Union were out with the Picayune story before there was any Government announcement.

Home again, with the Picayune the
(Continued on page 44)



"This looks like a nice spot."

OUR FIRST GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT

(Continued from page 43)

best-known paper in the South and his captured flag on display in its office, Kendall relaxed a bit. He liked wine, especially Vieux Ceps, bought fine Havana cigars 2,000 at a time and attended the opera at every opportunity. He pursued two personal projects, a history of the Mexican War and a ranch in Texas. The land granted him by the Republic of Texas wasn't suitable for ranching, but he bought a tract to his liking 25 miles northwest of San Antonio and stocked it with sheep, including fine Merinos from Rambouillet, France.

On the book project, he took in Carl Nebel, a successful French artist, as a partner. Nebel promptly painted the 12 major clashes of the war from information obtained by visits to the battlefields and from participants. Kendall took these to Europe for lithographing and planned to finish his text there. Two things interfered. He felt obliged to report the European revolutions of 1848 for the Picayune and he fell in love.

She was Adeline de Valcourt, pretty blonde daughter of a French officer who had retreated from Moscow with Napoleon. They were married in 1849 when she was 19 and Kendall was 40. They lived first in a Paris apartment and then in a house in the suburb of Chaville. Their daughter, Georgiana, was born the next year. Two months later, Kendall returned to America with enough of his history written to describe the paint-

ings of Nebel. The text, on pages 18 by 24 inches, was printed in the Picayune shop. Kendall and Nebel shared all costs and D. Appleton bound and marketed the work, "The War Between the United States and Mexico, Illustrated," for a commission of \$5 a volume. It sold at \$36 to \$48, depending on binding. Few were printed and some were destroyed in a fire at the Picayune. A copy was auctioned for \$260 in 1960.

Because his wife was a Catholic and his mother an ardent Presbyterian, Kendall did not bring his wife and children to America until the latter's death in 1856. By then there were two daughters and two sons. Kendall built a little Catholic Church in Boerne, Tex., for his wife. He also gave her the first piano in the area.

As he was popular and well-known, especially with veterans of the war, Kendall was urged to run for governor of Texas. He preferred to farm and to write a few articles for the Picayune and the Texas Almanac. He was past 50 when the Civil War began and took no part in it. He owned a few slaves but opposed secession. He remained on his ranch helping defend his neighbors from Indians. Because of this, he was honored in 1862 by having his name applied to the new 613-square-mile county then created in the area.

After the Civil War, Kendall traveled to New Orleans and found the equip-

ment of the Picayune badly damaged. His partner, Lumsden, had perished with his family in a storm on the Great Lakes in 1860. Kendall went to New York to buy new machinery and took advantage of the trip to visit scenes of his New Hampshire childhood; his friend, Horace Greeley; and also Franklin Pierce, who had served a term as President.

KENDALL RETURNED to Texas and continued writing sporadically for the Picayune, though he no longer maintained a controlling interest in it. He died of pneumonia at his ranch home, Post Oak Springs, on October 21, 1867. At the time of his death his only failure was his Mexican War book project. It still lacked a chapter. His son Henry Fletcher, a West Point graduate who became a major, wrote a final chapter but was unable to find a publisher for the manuscript. Adeline Kendall, who outlived her sons as well as two husbands, had no better luck with it. Mrs. Georgiana Fellows, the equally sturdy eldest daughter of the Kendalls, lived until World War 2 and helped Prof. Fayette Copeland of the University of Oklahoma write a scholarly biography of her father, but could do nothing with the history. She finally gave the manuscript to the University of Texas. It is still unpublished.

"He loved Texas with absolute devotion," said the issue of the Texas Almanac that appeared shortly after Kendall's demise. "He never tired of writing or singing its praise. He loved its vast expanse of solitude, its majestic plains, its noble rivers, the green hills of the county named after him." Above his grave in nearby Boerne, his family placed a marker: "George Wilkins Kendall, Poet, Journalist, Author and Farmer; Eminent in All." In 1924, 57 years after his death, his wife Adeline died. Schools and stores in Boerne closed down when she was buried at Kendall's side.

In a 1937 centennial history of the Times-Picayune, Thomas Ewing Dabney wrote: "Considering the difficulties under which Kendall worked, and the fact that he was blazing new trails, he might be called the greatest war correspondent our country has known. He not only reported, he helped to shape events; he organized his own communications system and kept it functioning in daily changing conditions. He consistently scooped the field. The only measure of excellence is the extent of accomplishment in proportion to the facilities at hand; and by this measure, Kendall's work is without an equal." THE END

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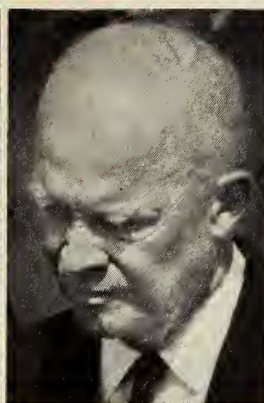


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Election victory, Nov. 7, 1956.



A serious moment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

EISENHOWER LOOKS BACK

WAGING PEACE, by Dwight D. Eisenhower. DOUBLEDAY & CO., INC., GARDEN CITY, N.Y., \$6.95.

Writing in a chatty, informal style that makes for easy reading, former President Eisenhower reviews in "Waging Peace" the years 1956-1961 when he served his second term as Chief Executive of the United States.

Eisenhower discusses the 1956 campaign, at which time the question of whether Richard Nixon should again be his running mate came up; and the difficulty he faced when re-elected without a majority in Congress.

Ranging over a wide area of topics, Eisenhower tells of his efforts to strengthen his party. He explains why the United States wouldn't back England and France in military intervention in the Suez Canal crisis. He recounts his efforts to work toward a balanced budget and a reduction of the national debt.

The former President states his position on Civil Rights, discusses his support of the 1957 Civil Rights Act and defends the sending of troops into Little Rock. During this second term he faced serious political embarrassments and disappointments: the disclosure of Sherman Adams' acceptance of gifts from Bernard Goldfine, a fact that

ruined Adams' political career; opposition from Sen. Wayne Morse to the appointment of Clare Booth Luce as ambassador to Brazil, and again, opposition from Sen. Clinton Anderson to the appointment of Lewis L. Strauss as Sec'y of Commerce.

Eisenhower writes of the rumors and truths regarding the missile gap which made headlines in 1959 and played a big part in the election of 1960. He discusses the various world crises of those years: Quemoy and Matsu, Berlin, Hungary, the U-2 incident, the problems and failures of the Geneva Conference and the question of disarmament. Castro's rise in Cuba is touched upon, but is weakly excused on the ground of faulty information.

His book also portrays world personalities whom Eisenhower met both in the White House and while traveling abroad as Head of State.

In this book he makes various suggestions for the future, such as: limitation of the terms of active service for federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court; new provisions to govern the Presidential succession, and recommendations for changes in certain areas of Congressional service. GSH

Intern, by Doctor X. HARPER & ROW, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

The week-by-week diary of a doctor's intern year in an American hospital, recorded by him on tape and later transcribed almost exactly as he put down his experiences and feelings at the moment of recording. The names of persons and places have been changed.

The Great War At Sea, by A. A. Hochling. THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

The men, the ships and the engagements at sea that made naval history from 1914 to 1918 are recalled here.

Vietnam: The War, by Wesley Pruden, Jr. NEWSBOOK, THE NATIONAL OBSERVER, SILVER SPRING, MD., paperback, \$2.50.

An analysis of Vietnam and its war, reported in text and photos by a staff member of The National Observer sent there to write about Vietnam and Southeast Asia today and in the future.

Affairs At State, by Henry Serrano Villard. THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Though readers may not agree with all of Mr. Villard's views on issues, conditions and personalities during his 34-year career with our Foreign Service, his book offers an

informative look at the U.S. Foreign Service and its parent body, the State Department.

Alice's Adventures Under Ground, by Lewis Carroll. UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INC., ANN ARBOR, MICH., \$4.95.

An exact copy of the original Carroll manuscript as the author wrote and illustrated the story, made possible by micro-filming the book from the original. The production on this book represents a new concept in book publishing.

American Christmas, edited by Webster Schott and Robert J. Myers. HALLMARK CARDS, INC., KANSAS CITY, MO., \$2.95.

A compilation of 48 Christmas poems by American poets, spanning 150 years in American life.

The Second Christmas, by Louis Untermeyer. HALLMARK CARDS, INC., KANSAS CITY, MO., \$2.50.

A Christmas legend about Christ's first birthday, with illustrations by Louis Marak.

The Modern Army and Air National Guard, by Major James C. Elliott, USAF. D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., INC., PRINCETON, N.J., \$5.95.

The Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as both militia of the states and a back-up force in the federal military structure are examined in this book, along with a history of each and a description of their responsibilities and the services they render.

Special Agent, by Chief Frank J. Wilson and Beth Day. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

The story of the Treasury Department and the Secret Service, how these departments work, the cases they handle, and the men who serve our country as members of these Government agencies, told by the man who served as Chief of the Secret Service from 1936 to 1946.

U.S. Deskbook of Facts & Statistics. HORIZON PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$2.95.

A complete and unabridged paperback version of the official publication "Statistical Abstract of the United States." This reference work summarizes statistics on the social, political and economic organization of the United States.

The Jazz Story, by Dave Dexter, Jr. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., \$4.95.

If jazz is your musical beat, or if you don't know what it's all about but want to, here's a book that combines the history of jazz with facts about jazz as it is today.

Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS



World's Biggest Santa Claus?



THIS HUGE Santa is a Christmas sight that people travel miles to see in central Pennsylvania. It is set up each Christmas on the grounds of American Legion Post 437, in Philipsburg, Pa., along with the giant toy soldiers (left). Children, center foreground, are real. W. Hugh Adams, post steward, designed and painted the big plywood replica. It's 37 feet high and, counting the bag, nearly as broad.

PHOTO BY JOE COVELLO

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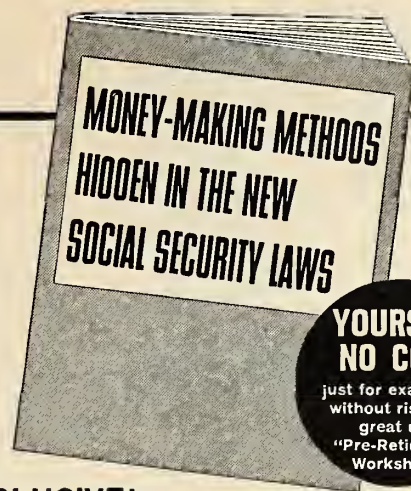
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**CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.
WINTER CRUISES.
TWO INDUSTRIAL NOVELTIES.**

This year you should be able to find every major item on your Christmas shopping list in ample supply and in a wide range of prices except one—color TV sets. Here's a rundown:

• **Color TV:** Receivers now have four picture sizes—25 inch, 23, 21 and 19. The 21's are in best supply, though industry experts figure the bigger sizes eventually will dominate the market. Note that all the latest sets have rectangular screens (originally they were round). Because of churning at the manufacturer level plus high demand, your choice may be limited this Christmas. And you're just about sure to be out of luck if you ask for a portable color set. A few are being made (the screens are 15 in. and 11 in.) but they really won't hit the market until next year.

• **Tinyvision:** Sales of these peewee black-and-white TV sets (4 in. to 12 in. screens) are expected to be enormous. But so is the supply. And prices are way down—ranging from \$80 for a 9 in. tube set to \$200 for a 12 in. transistor set.

• **Portable power tools:** Greater safety and variable speeds are the big features this year. That old standby—the portable drill—has a variable speed version by just about every major maker (at around \$30).

• **Portable typewriters:** Here's another category with a lengthening price ladder. Standard models now sell for about \$50 and up; portable electrics for around \$100 and up.

• **Tape recorders:** A riot of prices and models. Machines by big-name manufacturers now begin as low as \$40. The sky's the limit at the other end of the scale.

• **Others:** Portable dishwashers have been a hot item this year; Teflon coatings are taken for granted on just about any appliance where stickiness is involved; competition and high production have caused major price reductions in lines which only a year ago were tight (electric carving knives are a good example).

★ ★ ★

It's going to be a record cruise season over the next three or four months. To give you an idea: The 20 cruise lines that serve the Caribbean with about 125,000 berths figure they already have over 100,000 bookings in sight. Most popular ports of call (at prices beginning around \$150) are St. Thomas, San Juan, Curacao, Fort-de-France, Nassau, Barbados and Jamaica.

If you're thinking about an offshore vacation, remember:

• Heaviest travel is during Christmas, February and March. **January is relatively light.**

• Bookings everywhere and on everything will be heavy. But your choices are so wide that **somebody will fit you in.** Prices, incidentally, are pretty stable despite the heavy traffic.

• If you're a beginner at travel, you may want to consult a travel agent (who doesn't charge extra for any standard transportation or hotel reservations, except railroads; the travel agent gets his fees from the carriers and hotel people).

★ ★ ★

Two of Uncle Sam's projects could be paying out dividends in everyday life within a year or so:

MONEY: The new coins now being minted are made of "clad" metal—that is, they consist of a sandwich with expensive materials on the outside and less expensive material in between. This trick (achieved either by rolling or explosion) soon will be adopted in making auto components, wiring, machinery and electronic products. Cost savings of 50% are possible.

GEMINI 5: Research for this space flight has convinced several large companies (notably GE) that fuel-cell electrical power is just around the corner for many civilian uses. A fuel-cell creates current by chemical action (between hydrogen and oxygen, for example). Its efficiency is very high, and there's no "run down" during idle periods. A 12-watt job, such as now envisioned, would be ideal for a trailer, a lawn mower, a golf cart or camping equipment.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE STRANGE STORY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 12)

him, promising to settle the internal differences later. Jinnah was just as adamant in trying to nail down Pakistan's separate rights before the British turned over power. The conflict helped wreck an offer of self-rule in 1942, which the British made to assure India's loyalty during WW2.

By 1946, the British were tired of the dragged-out quarrel. They made a last try at all-India elections that would set up a loose framework of government giving the Moslem provinces considerable

Dominions of India and Pakistan were proclaimed, the first of more than 60 new nations to be forged out of the old colonial empires in the next 18 years.

Both countries faced a formidable array of problems, particularly with their own economic backwardness. But before they could turn their attention to these problems, their hostile relations with each other erupted into violent and bloody disorder.

For a brief period things went fairly well. The difficult task of separating Moslem soldiers and officers out of the old Royal Indian armed forces—they were not in separate units, but fully integrated—was successful. So was the process of deciding to whom most of India's 562 small principalities, still under their own native princes, would "accede." In general, the Hindu states went with India and the Moslem states with Pakistan. Since by agreement no non-Moslems would be forced under Moslem rule, two of the provinces had to be divided. The Moslem part of Bengal, on the easternmost border with Burma, was peacefully split off to become East Pakistan, while West Bengal was incorporated into India.

Real trouble started in the Punjab, home of the fierce, bearded Sikh warriors of historic fame. Bloody fighting broke out between the Hindu and Moslem communities, and ended only with the massive transfer of 13 million Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs between India and Pakistan, the largest migration of people in modern times.

This was mild, however, compared with what took place in Kashmir. The 5 million people of this "princely state" were 75% Moslem, and Pakistan had been confident that it would naturally accede to Pakistan. Its ruler, Maharajah Sir Hari Singh, however, was a Hindu, and he wanted either independence for Kashmir guaranteed by both countries, or accession to India. While matters hung in the balance, some of Pakistan's Moslem Poonch tribesmen took matters into their own hands and moved militarily against the Maharajah. Defeated, he fled his capital at Srinagar and appealed to India for armed help, announcing, on October 27, 1947, that he was acceding Kashmir to India.

India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi's closest subordinate, together with Britain's Gov. Gen. Lord Louis Mountbatten, declared their acceptance of the accession and sent the Indian Army to fight in Kashmir against the Moslems. In doing so, Nehru insisted there be "no forced marriage" of Kashmir, either to Pakistan or to India. He said, "We decided to accept this

(Continued on page 50)



"Why must you always put off our Christmas shoplifting till the last minute?"

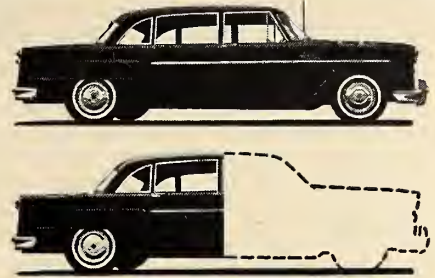
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

local rule. Jinnah and the Moslems boycotted the whole effort and it came to nought.

Early in 1947, London announced it was giving up its rule in India no later than June 1948. This stratagem worked. So eager were the Hindus to see their dream of independence come true without a hitch that they gave in and agreed to an independent Pakistan. It was Patel, Gandhi's right-hand man, who swung the Congress over. It was good riddance to the Moslems, he said, and besides, they would come crawling back when they realized they couldn't make it on their own. Patel was backed up by Congress President A.J.B. Kripalani, who said India would "win back the seceding children to its lap" by being economically strong and successful. The only restriction the Congress demanded was that non-Moslem areas not be forced into Pakistan against their will.

So speedily did the negotiations proceed under the lure of freedom that the independence date was moved up to August 15, 1947. On that date, the

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THE STRANGE STORY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 49)

accession and to send troops by air, but we made a condition that the accession would have to be considered by the people of Kashmir later when peace and order were established." On December 31, 1947, India told the UN that the people of Kashmir would be free to decide their future by their own vote, "which, in order to ensure complete impartiality, may be held under international auspices."

THESE PROMISES were rejected by Pakistan, and a year of warfare followed which took the lives of more than 250,000 soldiers and civilians. Finally, a UN team arranged a cease-fire that halted the fighting on January 1, 1949. Two resolutions by the UN Commission for India and Pakistan recommended a Kashmir solution based on a "Yes-No" vote by the general population. India continued to assert that Kashmir's accession was temporary, and that the vote would take place when peace had returned. But, in fact, Kashmir was partitioned at the cease-fire line, with India holding about two-thirds and Pakistan one-third of the territory. There was deep bitterness on both sides, and the threat of future conflict over the "lost territories." But, for the moment, at least, the bloodletting was over and the two countries could turn to the less dramatic but even more difficult troubles waiting for them at home.

In this respect neither had cause to envy the other. Both were poor, tech-

nologically and economically backward, struggling to feed populations that kept growing rapidly despite high death rates, beset by widespread illiteracy—the typical picture of newly freed colonies. Yet, by comparison with other nations that would follow them out of colonial bondage in Asia and Africa, India and Pakistan were almost well off, thanks to past economic investment and training in administration by the British.

India had come out much better than Pakistan in the division of the British inheritance. She took over the administrative network centered in New Delhi, and many British civil servants stayed on in their old jobs. Most of what little industry there was—some iron and steel fabrications plants, the manufacture of cotton cloth and burlap products—fell within her boundaries. About half her 1.26 million square miles of land was suitable for cultivation. Furthermore, for all the different languages and ethnic divisions, there was a strong sense of Indian nationalism and it helped provide a good foundation. Finally, she had two nationally-revered leaders in Gandhi and Nehru.

Pakistan, by contrast, had to build from the bottom up. There was almost no industry in the Moslem areas, and less than a third of its 365,000 square miles was cultivable. While local British administrators also stayed on to help, the national governing apparatus had to be created from scratch. Furthermore, there was not much real Pakistani nation-

alism, and, apart from Jinnah, no other leader of national stature.

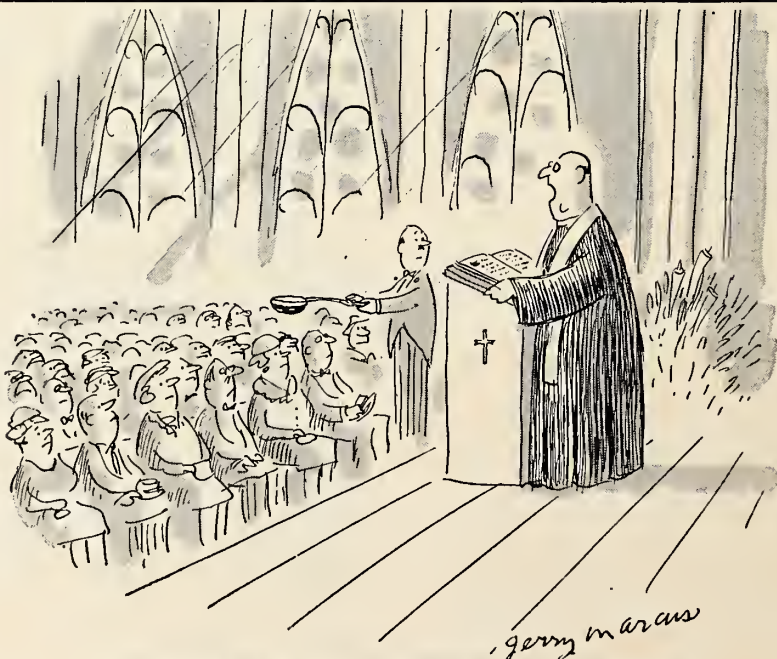
But the most complicated problem for Pakistan was the 1,000-mile gap between East and West Pakistan, bridged by almost nothing except common membership in the Islamic religion. East Pakistan was crowded, with 780 people per square mile—one of the most densely populated areas in the world. (It is now 925 per sq. mi.) West Pakistan had only 92 people per sq. mile (now 275 per sq. mi.). About three-fourths of the West Pakistanis spoke Urdu, while most of the East Pakistanis spoke Bengali. Habits were different, too. West Pakistanis are wheat eaters, East Pakistanis are rice eaters. In fact, in most ways the East Pakistanis considered themselves closer to the people who had gone under Indian rule when their old province of Bengal was split up in 1947.

MOST IRRITATING to them was the fact that all of Pakistan's chief export product, jute, was grown by them, while the processing and export companies were mainly in the West. Jute is a plant fiber from which sacking, burlap and twine are made. Most of the income from jute went to the West Pakistan processors. The Easterners were soon complaining that they had gained independence from the British only to become a new colony, this time of their own Moslem brethren in the West. For a new nation with only the weakest sense of national identity, this was a serious danger.

But looming over all these problems was the basic one: raising capital to lay down a modern industrial foundation. Both countries turned to governmental planning, with mixtures of public funds, private investment and foreign aid to provide the needed capital.

India went furthest in the direction of complete socialism, but had to retreat later. Nehru, who became India's No. 1 leader when a religious fanatic assassinated Gandhi in 1948, did not share his predecessor's aversion to Western ways. He rejected Gandhi's quaint spinning wheel notions and came out frankly for modern mass industry. "Personally," he once confessed, "I have always felt attracted toward big machinery and fast traveling."

Nehru also felt attracted toward Russia's architect of revolution, Lenin. Though not a communist himself, he believed Lenin's kind of socialist planning was India's best chance to industrialize quickly. Under his direction, a National Planning Commission was set up in 1951, and it wrote a Five-Year Plan emphasizing big increases in India's food and fiber growing. These goals were generally met, and a second Plan was writ-



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ten, this one to develop India's heavy industry. But, toward the end, it ran out of momentum because of a lack of foreign exchange for buying equipment, and India sought help abroad.

Aid was forthcoming from the United States, but with it came some quietly given advice to Nehru. As a result, the third Plan backtracked appreciably toward a larger share for private investment and enterprise. Slated for completion this year, its prospects of success were good until the new crisis arose.

Pakistan also established a National Economic Council, and it drew up two Five-Year Plans, but with a greater place for private investment. A Pakistan In-

Pakistan's 3,000 miles of navigable waterways was also gotten under way.

These measures helped quiet East Pakistan's resentments, but they did not eliminate them altogether. In fact, when Nehru suggested a loose confederation of all India and Pakistan in 1964, it sparked new agitation in East Pakistan for separate status, and the Pakistani national leaders felt compelled to reject the proposal.

Today, both countries are still living largely off colonial-type raw materials, exports like jute, tea, cotton, rice, fish and wool; 82% of all Indians still live in half a million rural villages, and 78% of the Pakistanis are outside the cities; 70% of India's work force is in agriculture, 74% of Pakistan's. Most are in "subsistence farming"—scratching a bare survival existence from the soil, or working for someone else at scanty farm laborer's wages.

This means the vicious circle of "underdevelopment" is still tight around the necks of both, with little money available to individuals to break the circle, while each country continues to produce more mouths than the economy can take care of unaided. Though India has cut its annual population increase to 2.3% by use of birth control methods, it has also increased life expectancy through better medical and public health measures from 32.5 years in 1951 to 45 years today, for a still-disabling net population increase. Pakistan's annual population increase is slightly lower, 2.1%, but its planners are desperately trying to cut the anticipated 170 million population by 1981 down to 150 million, still an increase of 50%.

Compounding the obstacles are the high illiteracy and low income rates; 76% of the Indians cannot read or write, nor can 82% of the West Pakistanis or 86% of the East Pakistanis. Salary rates in India's capital city average somewhat over \$250 a year, and national per capita income—all personal income divided by the total population—is \$74 per year. (The U.S. figure is about \$2,500.) Skilled workers in Pakistan get 26¢ an hour, unskilled get 8¢, and per capita income is \$45 per year.

Hidden in these figures is a fact that strongly conditions the foreign, as well as domestic, policies of the two countries: Neither could make even this showing if it were not for the huge infusions of foreign aid they are receiving. Both are being kept afloat by special aid committees of other nations, called "consortiums." The consortiums are pumping in money to India at the rate of \$1 billion a year, to Pakistan at about half that rate. The United States pays half of each bill. To date, it has given India \$6 million in economic help and \$200 million in military help. Pakistan has re-

(Continued on page 52)

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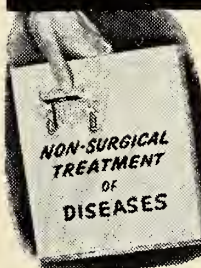
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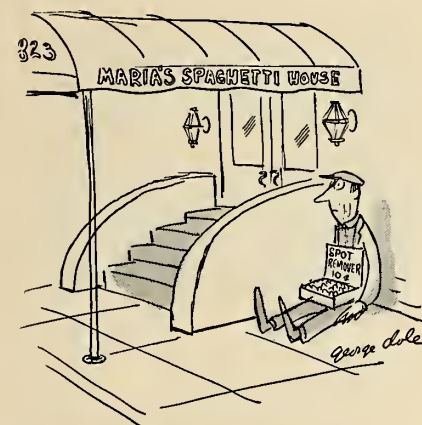
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dustrial Development Corporation was chartered in 1952 to spur growth in jute, paper, steel, heavy engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and other basic industries; 37% of the second Plan's money (1960-1965) was to come from foreign aid, and a 24% rise in national income was projected. But, even before the outbreak of new fighting, chances of meeting that goal were believed slim.

Pakistan's leaders also turned to their other major problem, East Pakistan. They provided for a National Assembly whose 156 members would be equally divided between East and West Pakistan, and as an added gesture toward the East, decided it would meet at East Pakistan's provincial capital at Dacca. Each of the two parts, in addition, was given its own provincial assembly and a system of local district governments designed to encourage investment according to the widely varying local conditions.

To span the physical distances between the two halves, Pakistan jumped directly to the most modern facilities. A Civil Aviation Directorate was set up within the Defense Department to run airlines between East and West, including "air bus" and helicopter services. Telephone and radio-telephone service was stepped up within the country, with a target of 120,000 phones for 1965. A large development program for East

THE STRANGE STORY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 51)

ceived \$2 billion in military, \$1.5 billion in economic aid.

The aid figures, especially military aid, form the backdrop for what has happened to the foreign policies of both countries since 1948. In that period they reversed themselves until they had all but exchanged places with each other.

India started with a policy of "non-alignment" in the Cold War, a "neutrality" which, through the first eight years of independence, leaned further and further toward the communist powers in Russia and China. Though Nehru went along with the UN condemnation of Red China as an aggressor in the Korean War and sent a small service force to Korea, his sympathy with the communist nations did not really change. Two years after the Korean armistice in 1953, he went to the first big "nonaligned" nations conference at Bandung, Indonesia, and joined Red China's chief diplomat, Chou En-Lai, in endorsing the communist-line "Five Principles of Peace." Crowds in New Delhi chanted "*Hindi-Chini, bhai, bhai*," ("India and China are friends") as Nehru and Chou proclaimed an era of world peace and stability led by India and China.

Pakistan took a different course. Under the rising influence of her leading military figure, Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan, she began to move close to the United States. Ayub ("Khan" is an honorary family title) was one of the few non-Britishers ever to hold a troop command in the old British Indian Army. Trained at Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, he was Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan's Army by 1951, and, by 1954, its Defense Minister and one of its leading political figures. The late U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Sam Rayburn called him a man with "iron in his backbone and brains in his head" when Ayub, now Pakistan's President, addressed the U.S. Congress in 1961.

Ayub's primary goal was one day to reclaim all of the "lost" province of Kashmir, and he believed open alignment with the United States was the only way to compensate for Pakistan's inferiority in size and numbers. Accordingly, Pakistan joined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (with Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States), which Sec'y of State John Foster Dulles negotiated in 1954. She also joined the Baghdad Pact (now called the Central Treaty Organization) the next year (with Iraq, Iran, Britain and Turkey, and with the United States as an unofficial backer).

When Nehru found out that Pakistan was aligning herself with the United States, he declared, on March 5, 1954, that

that changed the whole Kashmir issue and everything India had said previously on the subject. Though India continued to assert "in principle" its willingness to let the Kashmiris vote on their own fate, in practice this was all but foreclosed.

How much the Western alignment of Pakistan was a mere pretext for India's "changing the whole context of the Kashmir issue" is suggested by historian Arthur Tourtelot's account of an interview with Indian Defense Minister Krishna Menon, reported in *Saturday Review*, May 6, 1965. He asked Menon why, after 16 years, India refused to go along with a vote by the people of Kashmir to settle the issue. "Because we would lose it," Menon said. "Kashmir would vote to join Pakistan, and no Indian Government responsible for agreeing to the plebiscite would survive."

In 1962, the ground began to break up under both the Indian and the Pakistani foreign policies. In October, the Red Chinese attacked Indian positions along the frontiers, and the Indian Army, weakened by years of neglect under Defense Minister Menon, was humiliated in the limited fighting. Ayub Khan, still loyal to the anti-communist principles of his Western alliances, let India know quietly that Pakistan's excellent, U.S.-equipped forces would not take advantage of India's trouble and that she could

shift her troops to meet the Chinese.

Nehru sadly confessed that he never dreamed the Chinese would turn on him that way (some say the shock hastened his death, in 1964). But when the first of \$200 million in military aid began to flow from the United States to India to strengthen her hand against China, Pakistan took umbrage at the United States. Ayub regarded any American arming of India as a betrayal of his loyalty to the United States and began to make his own overtures to Red China. Friction between Pakistan and the United States increased steadily, although the strongest action Washington took was to cancel a visit by Ayub in April 1964. (A visit by India's new Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, was also cancelled, to soften the impact somewhat.)

As matters stood last September, when the fighting over Kashmir began anew, India's "nonalignment" policy had started to crumble as more arms and matériel came in from the United States (and from the Soviet Union). Pakistan was now in much the old pro-Chinese position India had been forced to vacate. Ayub was at last ready, as he saw it, to reassert Pakistan's old claim to Kashmir, but now it was with Red China's power behind him, not the United States', as he had planned.

All of which brings us up to whatever the day's news is unfolding as you read this account.

THE END

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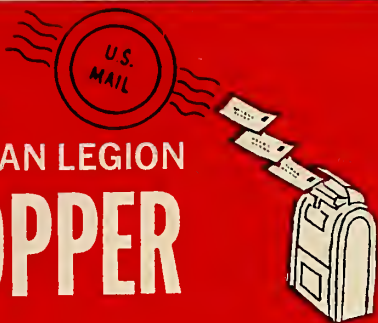
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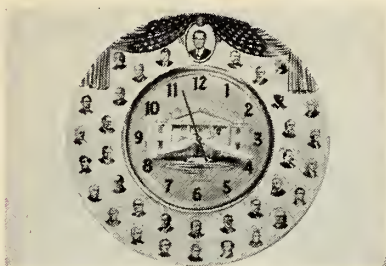
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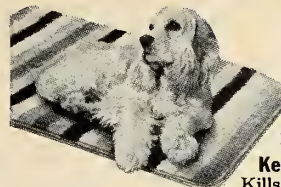


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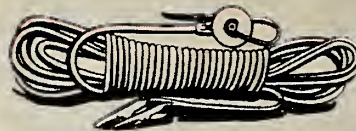
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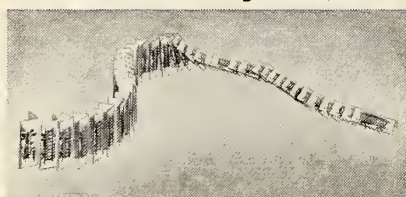


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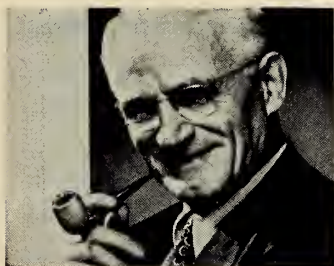
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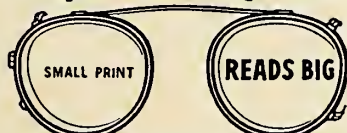
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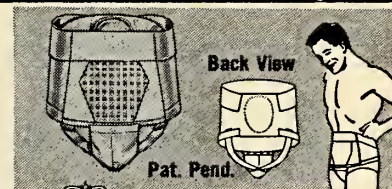
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Takes years off your figure in seconds! Pulls stomach up and in. Wide, no-roll abdominal panel. Flat, foam rubber back pad supports back, eases minor aches & pains of back-strain. Unique design prevents riding or slipping. Cool mesh detachable pouch. An amazing value at \$5.95. Send waist size. Guaranteed to slim your appearance or money back if returned postpaid within 30 days. Add 25c postage. **PIPER BRACE, Department AL-125A, 811 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.**

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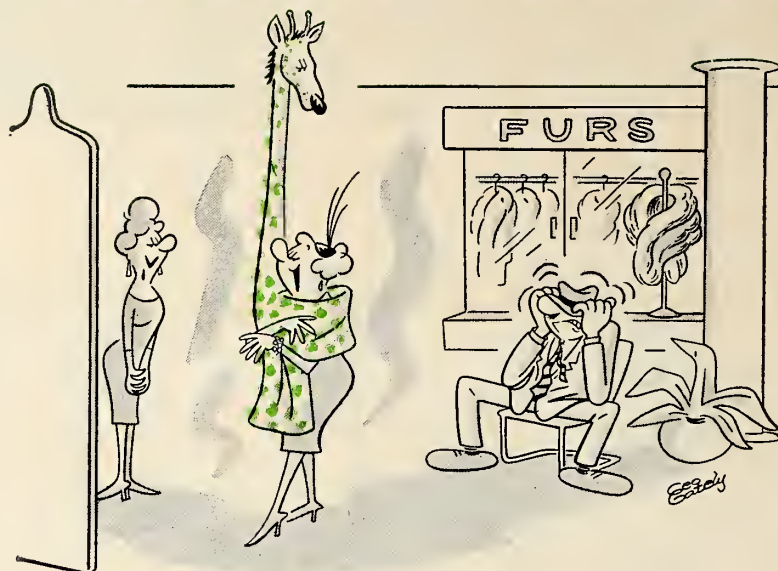


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PARTING SHOTS



"It is different."

EXASPERATED

Discussing Christmas giftgiving, Watson complained to a friend: "I always have trouble buying a gift for my mother-in-law. No matter what I buy for her, it's either too big or too small or the wrong color. Well, this Christmas, I thought I'd give her something she wouldn't have to exchange, so I gave her a \$20 gift certificate." "H'm," commented the friend, "that must have satisfied her." "Not on your life," exclaimed Watson in disgust. "She took that \$20 gift certificate and had it exchanged for two \$10 gift certificates!"

F. G. KERNAN

COKE A GO-GO

The music had just stopped at one of those modern teen dances where each partner twists around individually as he sees fit. As a youth walked toward the sidelines, a girl rushed up to him and thanked him for the dance.

"I wasn't dancing," the young man hastily replied. "I was just trying to get past you to the Coke machine."

HERM ALBRIGHT

POINTED COMMENT

Paying off a little old lady, a bookie asked her how she'd picked a winner. "Oh," she said, "I just shut my eyes and stuck a pin into the entry list." "Oh, yeah," the bookie said. "How come you had four winners yesterday?" "I cheated a little," she replied. "I used a fork."

JOHN WINTERS FLEMING

WEIGH-SIDE INN

A bevy of beefy ladies, hiking to reduce, stumbled, after a long, hot trek, on a place offering luscious ice-cream concoctions. "Oh, goody," shrilled one, "let's stop here and catch our breath!"

S. S. BIDDLE

A LIFT IN A LIFT

For those of us crammed in an overcrowded elevator, recently, one fellow's ad-lib provided a welcome bit of comic relief. From his position at the center of the mass, he gazed around and solemnly said, "I suppose you're all wondering why I called this meeting."

RICHARD JUSTINGER

AIRED MAIL

Letters that I have forgotten to mail
Have caused me much concern.
But the ones that leave me most chagrined
Are the ones I forgot to burn.

CLARA TRESTER

MEAT MATE

Frankenstein: A hot dog and a beer.
RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

GALAXY GALLOP

The Scientists are spending
Billions of Bucks to trace
Whither the stars are wending
And what's the size of Space.
Yet all the dope they're showing
Is just enough to say,
"We don't know where we're going
But we're on our way."

DIRCK POORE

LOW FINANCE

Down payment: A drop in the budget.
DAN BENNETT

PIGGY BANK INSCRIPTION

A penny saved is a penny earned
I grasped this rule at the age of one.
And I'd be rich if I hadn't learned
That a dollar spent is a lot more fun.

G. S. GALBRAITH

AND THAT'S NOT PEANUTS!

National consumption of peanut butter
last year was 213,000 tons. NEWS ITEM
What was gobbled last year by our little ones?

Two hundred and thirteen thousand tons
Of peanut butter, their favorite fruit.
And the figure I certainly don't dispute,
For I'd almost swear that my own small
elves

Ate two hundred and twelve thousand
tons themselves.

ETHEL JACOBSON



"If I'm ever forced to make the choice,
I'd rather be loved than respected."



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